SATURDAY NIGHT

DECEMBER 20, 1949

"In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there."

SHOULD THE CHURCH SUPPORT CAPITALISM?

by Claris E. Silcox

10¢

Their Hope Will Not Die · Joyce Tedman
So You Think You Don't Pay Taxes · Lillian Millar
That New British Competition · P. M. Richards

Peace on Earth
TO MEN OF GOODWILL..

CHRISTMAS is a joyous season when in our hearts we should have a feeling of goodwill towards our fellow man. It is the time of year when we celebrate the Birth of Christ The King. And in churches throughout the land, we should gather to thank Him for the many kindnesses He has bestowed upon us during the past twelve months. The true Christmas spirit is the Christian spirit — to do unto others as you would have them do unto you—a way of life that should reign, supreme, forever.

Thoughts of our friends are foremost in our minds at this time. To those in the Radio Industry, the Newspaper and Advertising profession, we sincerely hope you enjoy a good old-fashioned truly Merry Christmas.

We hope also that with 1950 will come an era of genuine peace and prosperity and that you will have your full share of success and happiness.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

THE EXPRESSION in this little girl's eyes is bound to unsettle anyone who has made up his mind that in this Christmas of 1949 Santa Claus is, after all, only a mythical character. You can see that she is as firmly convinced of his existence as she is of the reality of the panda bear. But whether Santa Claus exists or not or whether the symbols of the Christmas spirit change as one grows up, the spirit itself will be with us as long as there are people who believe that Santa Claus, freely translated, means "peace on earth, good-will to men."—*Photograph by John Steele.*

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A. Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

G. T. Croucher ..... Director of Production
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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England, 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 11 Whole No. 2956

letters

Does the Cap Fit?

THESE ARE the opening paragraphs of "Man Who Beguiles", (SN Nov. 22): "Ask the average man in the street: 'Who is Richard Davis?' and a few might know that he is Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council. But the majority would undoubtedly answer with a blank look.

"Yet Mr. Davis is a particularly important person to the man in the street. Probably more than any other Canadian he is involved in his fellow citizens' day-to-day welfare."

Now I don't dispute the inference that we (the average men in the street) are rather stupid when it comes to our knowledge of our public servants. But when the people upon whom we depend for this knowledge make the accusation I think they should do so with a note of apology in their voices. After all, is it entirely our fault that we know more about Ali Khan than about Richard Davis?

Montreal, P.Q. J. A. WUTTUNEE

All in Fun

CERTAIN allusions in Mr. Breen's article (SN Nov. 29) suggest that he has given up housekeeping, and I am wondering if any of his interesting collection will be offered for sale. At this season of the year when many of us are perplexed in our search for the perfect gift such a sale would find a ready response.

Would you be kind enough to forward this suggestion to his trustees?

Scarboro Bluffs, Ont. DORIS MCCARTHY

Hypocrisy on Sunday

CURRENT discussions about Sunday observance seem to miss certain fundamentals. In the first place, there are no Biblical injunctions in regard to Sunday behavior. Sunday is the secular name for the "Lord's Day," the first day of the week which, from time immemorial, has been set aside by Christians to remember Christ's name, His death and resurrection.

Christians began this practice in the long ago when they were a small minority in a pagan world. They did not try to coerce others into a Sunday-observance pattern but they, themselves, by their conduct set an example. As Christianity spread there came a time when the great majority of people were Christian and recognized the meaning and implications of the Lord's Day. As a result there was widespread church attendance and the Lord's Day was kept as such.

But in comparatively recent years there has been a change. People have begun to forget the Lord's Day as such and to think of Sunday as a day for rest and recreation. This is evidenced by the reduced attendance at church, by the "week-end" trip and party and by the growing emphasis upon materialism. Objective consideration of present conditions can only result in the conclusion that Canadians are sharply divided into three groups: The Christians who positively accept Christ as their leader, who look upon Sunday as His day and who conduct themselves accordingly. Then there are Jews who observe their Sabbath (the secular Saturday) under their own religious law: they are, certainly, free to behave as they like on Sunday which has no religious significance for them.

Thirdly there are those who acknowledge no allegiance to Christ and His teachings or to Moses and his law; there are many of these and their number is growing due to the failure of the church to do its job of winning men and women to Christ.

These three groups each have their own rights in our free society, providing that none annoys the others. The real Christian should observe the Lord's Day according to the dictates of his conscience and the intensity of his belief without attempting to coerce his neighbors: if his Christianity is worth while he will win over his neighbor, but the history of religious persecutions makes it clear that you cannot win converts through legislation.

Those who would have an "Open Sunday" should consider the sensibilities of their Christian co-citizens and refrain from disturbing their day of remembrance.

All, too, should be consistent. It is flagrantly unfair that the rich should be able to evade Closed Sunday regulations by belonging to a club. Let there be one rule for rich and poor alike. Let both be bored or both free. But do not let there be the hypocrisy of a Closed Sunday enforced by those who do not keep it themselves. Hypocrisy is a sin, too.

It would be interesting to see how voting would go, for a Closed Sunday, if all those who voted for it had to take a solemn oath that, for the next twelve months they would play no golf, tennis or other sports on Sunday; eschew bridge, poker and other games of cards; refrain from drinking and, in general, do what they want to force others to do. On the other hand, they would attend church twice each Sunday and practise charity and kindness toward the poor. If those who want a Closed Sunday are sincere such a proposal as this will be perfectly natural.

And therein lies the crux of the matter. If Christianity is vital in our society an Open Sunday will be meaningless because people will not use it. If, on the other hand, people use Open Sunday it can only mean that Christianity is weak and feeble.

The challenge is to the church to act; to make Christianity dynamic. Nothing will be gained, or can be gained, by refusing to allow recreation of all kinds on Sunday. If there is such a poor demand for an Open Sunday, there is nothing to fear from it for no one will take advantage of it. The real question is "Are we a Christian or a pagan community?"

Toronto. I. D. WILLIS

Likes the Recipes

DURING the past year I have received an unusual number of bouquets from my family for the excellence of my cooking. I accepted them as my due, but feel they should be shared with your Marjorie Thompson Flint. I hereby acknowledge my indebtedness for the clarity and explicitness of her menus and recipes, and the delicious results.

—John Steele
MARJORIE FLINT

By the way, I've often wondered whether M. T. Flint is a real person. If so, does she do as well by her family as she does by her readers in the culinary department?

Minette, Ont. MRS. BRUCE WALLACE

■ *Mrs. Flint is a very real person—as we hope the picture will indicate—and her family of four (including a new baby) fare extremely well.*

Not a Radio Play

HERB WHITTAKER is quoted (SN Dec. 6) as pointing out that "the two new Canadian plays offered this season by the New Play Society of Toronto have a common derivation from the radio." But both Mr. W. and thus SN point wrongly.

My own play, "Who's Who," was not derived from radio, either directly or indirectly. I have not done a great deal of radio writing, but have spent most of my life in the theatre. To attribute to radio such characteristics as the "series of short scenes", or heavy reliance on dialogue would place at least Shakespeare and Shaw in embarrassingly anachronistic positions.

Toronto. MAVOR MOORE

Is Churchill "Fabulous"?

WHAT is your opinion of the use of the word "fabulous" by many of our writers?

On November 30, his birthday, many of our Canadian papers, including the Montreal *Gazette*, carried a cabled story from London, which described Mr. Churchill as "most fabulous figure in modern politics."

To quote a few dictionary definitions of the word, would you say that Mr. Churchill was "celebrated in fable," that he was a "fictitious" figure, or "mythical," "legendary," "incredible" or "absurd"?

Montreal, P.Q. ANDREW PATERSON

Carrick-atures

(By J. J. Carrick)

John F. Lang

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Member of The Independent Order of Foresters long before he had reached voting age, John Lang was brought up and educated in Buffalo. He graduated as an Optometrist, but his life's work has been devoted to Forestry. For many years he was High Secretary in the I.O.F. High Court of New York West, and in 1925 was elected to the Executive Council.

After four years as Supreme Councilman he became Supreme Secretary (now General Secretary) in 1929

P.S.: John Lang has two hobbies Masonry and Forestry. He is a Shriner but his first love is Independent Forestry, which gives him ample scope for his dynamic activities.

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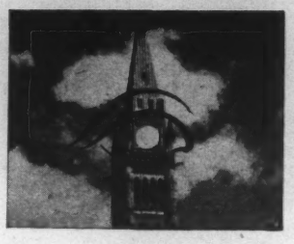

OTTAWA VIEW

BIG POLICY DECISION

THE GOVERNMENT'S new shipping policy—to give a strictly limited subsidy ($3,000,000) for a strictly limited period (1 year) to a strictly limited number of ships (about 40)—is a warning to Canadian business not to look to the Government for protection against foreign competition. In deciding against a permanently subsidized merchant marine, ministers have held to the course laid down at Washington in September, when Canada and the U.S. undertook to do all they could to help the soft-currency countries to earn dollars. If they show any signs of straying from this path, official advisers in all the key departments of Government will try to hold them to it.

WHERE SHIPS WILL GO

OF THE 118 dry-cargo ships in the Canadian deep-sea fleet, the Maritime Commission will allow 65 to be transferred to U.K. registry. Forty may continue under the Canadian flag with a subsidy. The rest will be expected to operate profitably (or at least without subsidy) under the Canadian flag. Transfers to foreign registry will not be allowed.

It took a deal of talking to persuade Sir Stafford Cripps to accept 65 more freighters into the U.K. merchant fleet. There's already fear of unemployment for existing vessels, and these Canadian ships have to be allowed to take their profits in hard Canadian dollars. But the calculation which finally persuaded him was that some of the Canadian-owned ships should be dollar-earners; some of them are unlikely to show much profit anyway; and—the major consideration—the U.K. does better to have them in her fleet than to face them as cheaper competitors under the Greek or Panamanian flag.

Nothing is finally settled about the 58 ships due to be returned to their Canadian owners during next year. Canada hopes to make the same arguments stick about them.

AIRLINES AND GOVERNMENTS

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT has destroyed the polite Canadian story that the Colonial Airlines affair did not involve the two Governments. But the State Department's note to Ottawa did not postpone the Air Transport Board's hearings. Nor did Lester Pearson strain the External Affairs department to send a rush reply. The U.S. Administration was obviously concerned to protect itself against the charge of "selling out" the rights of an American firm to foreigners; and the note caused less irritation than the American publicity about it. The Air Transport Board has not changed its attitude; but it might not hurry unduly to decide on the Colonial case if the U.S. showed signs of clearing up its own legal dispute quickly.

When politicians' tenderness for private interests is added to the inherent difficulties of the U.S. Constitution, it becomes a pretty frustrating business to try to make agreements with the U.S. But neither Prime Minister St. Laurent nor Pearson is the man to exaggerate these irritations in the overall picture of Canadian-U.S. cooperation..

UN-AMERICAN BOLONEY

C. D. HOWE'S STATEMENT on the 1943 shipment of uranium compounds to Russia was pitched exactly right. It was coldly factual and it made the flurry in the Un-American Activities Committee at Washington sound just as silly as it was. All the details of the purchase were given, and in flat tones Howe explained the agreed policy of the time, which was to help Russia to fight the Nazis and not to arouse suspicions about uranium by drawing attention to it.

SPIES AND WITCHES

THIS REMINDER of just how silly you can get when you start witch-hunting coincided with a fresh outburst of parliamentary discussion about "screening" employees of the National Film Board and the CBC International Service. The Government is embarrassed about the Film Board in several ways, but its main worry is to keep this "screening" business in proportion. Some of the critics seem ready to declare a man guilty if the RCMP manages to turn up anything which casts the smallest doubt on his reliability. The Government refuses to brand him as a possible traitor on mere suspicion, but it also refuses to entrust him with confidential work.

DREW AT HIS BEST

THE DYING DAYS of the Parliamentary session were the most dramatic. In the last resort the Government had to get its estimates voted, and the Opposition called the tune. George Drew, with the combines issue dropped into his lap, led the attack with fire, conviction and skill. The sad thing is that the PC's have to rely so heavily on the Government's mistakes rather than on their own policies.

Capital comment

The Revival of Invective

I WAS READING not long ago an article on "The Decay of Obloquy," in which the writer sighed in a mildly melancholy way for the good old days of Gladstone and Disraeli and other masters of invective and abuse. But perhaps things are not so decadent as he supposed; perhaps he spoke too soon.

In the U.S., Westbrook Pegler is facing suits totaling $1,000,000 arising out of personal remarks about Drew Pearson and Quentin Reynolds. We have writers on psychology currently urging the expression of "bottled-up" emotions, by a greater use of "feeling-talk" (SN Dec. 13). And even in our relatively mild and conservative House of Commons things are looking up. We have had references to lavatory gossip, a string of emotive epithets directed by J. F. Pouliot towards the Editor-in-Chief of this publication, and a somewhat labored but nevertheless imposing assemblage of alliterative adjectives and nouns aimed by Donald Fleming at Stuart Garson.

Disraeli may have been Fleming's stylistic model, but if so, he has hardly yet mastered the finesse. Disraeli's most famous outburst against Gladstone is often-quoted in part, but few remember the whole passage: "a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and glorify himself."

Not So Deftly

The member for Eglinton, commenting on Stuart Garson's *apologia*, got this sentence off his chest:

"What we have witnessed here, sir, in this last and most trivial of all excuses, this grasping of straws on the part of the Minister of Justice, has been an incredible, inept, and desperate attempt to palliate, in a belated and blundering brainstorm, a deliberate and calculated breach of the law."

There may be at least this much substance in the complaint about "The Decay of Obloquy," that although the amount of abuse in the House and elsewhere has not materially declined, it is less likely nowadays to be deftly and wittily delivered. Even as recently as 20 years ago, it seems to me there were more talented Canadian MP's in this respect: Sam Jacobs, W. R. Motherwell, A. W. Neill, "Commodore" Duff, "Mitch" Hepburn, and R. B. Bennett.

It was Bennett who inspired some of the keenest barbs of both Hepburn and Motherwell. One of the former's best efforts was this:

"Do not let hon. gentlemen opposite be disillusioned for a moment into believing that they have pulled the wool over the eyes of the Canadian people. The people have, it is true, been propagandized; they have been hypnotized, but they are not subscribing to the policies as they are being enunciated by our hon. friends opposite. As a matter of fact, when I am speaking about getting one's eyes opened, the thought just strikes me that the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) has a great capacity for opening people's eyes. He opened the eyes of the Canadian people with his many promises in 1930. He opened the eyes of the British statesmen at the Imperial Conference in 1930. He opened the eyes of his followers by his own autocracy. Indeed, he might be known from now on as the 'Calgary Eye Opener'!"

Meat-Axe Style

Motherwell, on one occasion, after a rough exchange in the House, got up and said: "I do not propose to continue this somewhat meat-axe style of discussion." But it was not because he couldn't. He grew annoyed once at Bennett's air of impassivity and threw this one at him:

"I do not think there is any need to administer any more of these pin pricks to the Prime Minister; they just seem to put him to sleep. He seems to be saying to himself, 'Well, I wish to glory these fellows would quit yapping or do it a little more quietly so that I could really sleep.' For myself I am really speechless. Ever since the Prime Minister made that outrageous appointment to Washington, which savored so strongly of the family compact of a hundred years ago, this Government has been going from bad to worse in these appointments, and from there to Milton Campbell."

Motherwell added: "I see the Prime Minister is awake now."

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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by and large

■ When Norman Hale of Toronto, 17, sold an old coupe for $55 to Joe Francis, 55, six weeks ago, he gave him a receipt which read "no comeback either way." But last week he was sent to jail for one year for coming back and stealing the car.

■ Gordon Higgins, (PC, St. John's East, Newfoundland) told the House: "When members go home to their constituencies they should advocate the eating of fish . . . fish is a great brain food."

D. A. Riley (L, Saint John-Albert, NB): "On what does the honorable member base his assertion?"

Mr. Higgins: "All I have to say is look at the Newfoundland members."

■ At Hubalta, Alberta, Frank A Guthrie, believed to be an American, is alleged by police to have become friendly with a service station operator, obtained considerable credit for gas and oil, got him to endorse a loan for $432 and then, after bigamously marrying his daughter, headed for the U.S. using "father-in-law's" gas and oil.

■ Councillor Joseph Gartlan of Burnaby, BC, indignant at complaints about loose, noisy and unlicensed dogs in the North Burnaby area, staunchly defended local dogdom: "The finest dogs in Burnaby call North Burnaby home," he said.

■ When John Watson and Merle Crockett, of Dunfermline, Sask., went hunting they knew they must wear white or scarlet outer suits but thought

their caps didn't matter. In Saskatoon Mounted Police Court last week they were fined $10 and costs for failing to comply with the Game Act.

■ At Trail, BC, Arnold Lauriente won a lifetime seat in the new Trail Arena at its official opening. In a second draw a short time later he won another ticket, this time for ten years. "Frankly," he said, "I don't think I can make it."

■ Gerald Welch, 21, walked into Hamilton, Ont., Central Police Station and pleaded guilty to two break-ins. He said a girl friend had broken off with him on hearing this and his other friends had frowned on such actions.

■ Fulfilment of a lifetime ambition to drive one of Toronto's streamlined streetcars will mean a court appearance for Kalerwo Visala, 23, and Robert S. Neiman, 25. One man drove the vehicle when the operator was renewing his ticket supply while the second man held back passengers.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 11 December 20, 1949

No Divine Right Here

THE *Winnipeg Free Press*, which by the way has recently taken a much stronger stand on the question of the non-publication of the McGregor Report than it had done when we criticized its attitude on that subject a few weeks ago, has also been campaigning on the highly important subject of the right to sue the Crown. Its articles can be had as *Winnipeg Free Press* Pamphlet No. 28 under the title "Divine Right of Kings."

At present in all Canadian jurisdictions it is necessary to obtain a fiat, or authorization to sue, from the Minister of Justice or the Attorney General, before any suit can be entered against the sovereign government either of the Dominion or of the Province. This situation is an inheritance from British law; but the present British Parliament, in one of its wisest and most popular enactments, abolished the fiat system, and greatly reduced the area of cases in which Crown immunities apply, in 1947, and since that time there has been a rising hope that in Canada also our legislators would come in time to see the gross injustice and impropriety of maintaining the old system. That hope has been somewhat dampened as regards the Crown in the right of the Dominion, by the language of Mr. Garson, Minister of Justice, in reply to a suggestion of Mr. A. L. Smith (Calgary West) that "consideration should be given to the whole problem of the right of the individual to sue the Crown."

Mr. Garson argued that no substantial injustice was ever done, and that the intending litigant was often saved the costs of action by having his authority to sue refused. The *Free Press* articles make this claim look rather insubstantial by citing a long list of cases in which it would be extremely difficult for the average man to believe that justice was effectively served by the refusal of the fiat. One case is that of a retired army officer who was convicted and jailed in Manitoba on a charge to which another man later pleaded guilty; the officer was released and sought to sue the Crown for damages, but was refused a fiat. Another was the extraordinary case of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation—a crown company engaged in all the ordinary business of building and financing houses—and Mr. and Mrs. Yeats of Alberta, who sought to obtain damages for non-completion of a house they had ordered under the National Housing Act.

Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT are aware that this journal has long urged that the immunity of the Crown was never intended to apply, and should never apply, to the activities of governments which are not strictly concerned with the business of governing—that when the Crown engages in commercial or financial operations such as could be carried on by any private person or company without the exercise of the sovereign power, it should be held responsible for the consequences of its actions precisely as such private persons would be. In the words of D. Park Jamieson in the *Canadian Bar Review*, "The maxim, the King can do no wrong, can have no valid application to present conditions resulting from the growth of public ownership and the increasing tendency of governments and their departments, agencies and servants to enter the business field in competition with private enterprise."

Jimmy in Wonderland

FARMERS and others who look to the Minister of Agriculture for guidance about market prospects for Canada's agricultural products have a pretty bewildering time. Mr. Gardiner really makes life a good deal harder than it needs to be; yet it is difficult to dismiss his outbursts without notice.

The speech he made at Brantford recently seems the most remarkable yet in a long line of remarkable speeches. It may have been displaced from that eminence before this appears; or, more probably, Mr. Gardiner will have issued his habitual statement that he was misreported. But if we may assume that a Canadian Press report of a Gardiner speech is not intrinsically less reliable than a Canadian Press report of any other minister's speech, we may legitimately ask what good end Mr. Gardiner expects to serve by declaring that "there is a very decided official effort" to drive Canadian produce from the British market. This is a statement of the world currency problem so perverted as to secure the maximum amount of misunderstanding and ill-will.

To complete the distortion Mr. Gardiner went on to say—unless the Canadian Press reporter made it up—that farmers must buy where they could sell, and the only place they could sell freely was Canada.

The facts which Mr. Gardiner so strangely garbled are of course that the currency problem is compelling not the United Kingdom alone but all the non-dollar countries to reduce their dollar purchases to a minimum; that, in spite of this, the U.K. is still buying a higher proportion of her agricultural imports from Canada than she did before the war (see the figures given on another page); and that the only way she can possibly maintain, let alone increase, her purchases from us is by our buying more from her.

These unhappy facts may mean some painful readjustments for Canada: they will be smaller and less painful than the readjustments required for most countries, and we know of no divine right by which Canadians should be spared from all the inconveniences of this disordered world.

The Witnesses Win

THE Supreme Court of Canada was unanimous in quashing the conviction of Aime Boucher (which had been upheld by a majority judgment in the Quebec Court of King's Bench) on the charge of seditious libel for distributing copies of "Quebec's Burning Hate of God and Christ and Freedom." Justices Rand and Estey went further than the three other Justices and voted for an acquittal; the majority ordered a new trial.

There is no doubt that the language of the pamphlet, and perhaps its title more than anything else it contains, is highly offensive to a large part of the religious opinion of Quebec. There is no doubt also that the view is widely held in that province that the criminal law (which is Dominion law) ought to restrain the publication of matter which is offensive in that manner and to that degree. The fact remains that the law of seditious libel, under which Boucher was prosecuted, does not restrain any publication whatever

THE RIVAL CAROLLERS

on that ground. The Crown in this case was obliged to show that Boucher had an intention going beyond the intention which is specifically protected by section 133A of the Criminal Code, namely "to point out errors or defects in the government" or to excite the people to procure by lawful means "the alteration of any matter in the state."

It appears to have been the view of three members of the Supreme Court that the Crown should have another chance to prove an intention going beyond the limits of this permission. All the members agreed that the Crown had so far failed to do so. We do not know what the action of the Attorney General of Quebec (Mr. Duplessis) will be; but we fancy that the general opinion of the people of Quebec will eventually ratify with its approval the insistence of the Supreme Court on throwing the protection of the "intention" clause even over persons and utterances of a highly unpopular character. It is not a crime to be unpopular, and the right to point out "errors or defects in the government" and to excite the voters to procure by lawful means "the alteration of any matter in the state" is a right of such tremendous importance to the people of Quebec that they cannot long continue to press the courts to disregard it.

The minority judgment of Mr. Justice Rand, a powerful statement of the principles of freedom of speech in religious matters, has already received considerable publicity. The majority judgment of the Chief Justice, Right Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, sending the case back for retrial, is also one of the major documents of Canadian legal history.

The Pouliot Dictionary

ONE of these days somebody is going to rise to a point of order in the House of Commons and inquire whether, when Mr. Pouliot of Temiscouata uses a word, it is to be interpreted in its dictionary sense or in any private meaning that Mr. Pouliot chooses to give it. For Mr. Pouliot has announced that he does not propose to be limited by any old dictionary. He referred to "the word 'blokes' which I have used in the past and which I will use again. I want to give my own definition of the word and what I mean by it when I utter it. It is quite different from the dictionary meaning. . . . I do not call a bloke a man who is necessarily born anywhere outside of Canada. The word 'bloke' applies to everyone born anywhere who is stupid enough to consider Canada as a lemon to squeeze."

This is an entirely private definition of Mr. Pouliot's, and so far as we know is not accepted by anybody else who has ever used the word in question. In the same speech Mr. Pouliot described SATURDAY NIGHT as "the stalest of all weeklies," and its editor as "the most self-complacent of all idiots" and "a bureaucrat-minded, bigoted, besotted nonentity, the Canadian pocket edition of Harry Hopkins." This sounds slightly derogatory, but we hesitate to take offence at it. Mr. Pouliot may mean by "idiot" merely a person whose definitions of words differ from his own, and by "bureaucrat-minded" merely a person who enjoys sitting in an office with his feet on a typewriter table, pressing buttons. We have no buttons to press, but we have always thought we should like some.

Labor and Elections

THE New Zealand and Australian elections may have an even deeper significance than has yet appeared. "Labor" politics and Socialist politics have, not only in the English-speaking nations but in most other "advanced" nations of the world, been practically synonymous for the best part of a generation; in the English-speaking nations there has been a tendency to avoid the word "Socialist" in official designations, but the parties calling themselves by the Labor title have pursued a fairly uniform and fairly Socialist line of policy. They have thus been able to enlist the support of a great many electors who have no doctrinaire passion for Socialism, but who have felt that Labor was the under dog in the present economic system and deserved a stronger voice than it has hitherto enjoyed in the governing bodies.

This support has been rapidly alienated in the last couple of years. Many non-Socialists who

—Karsh

CHIEF JUSTICE: *Re-try the Witnesses.*

were willing to tolerate a modicum of Socialism if that was what the wage-earning voters wanted have learned that the object of all doctrinaire Socialists is to abolish free enterprise and the profit incentive entirely, as being fundamentally immoral. With that understanding the difference between Socialism and non-Socialism becomes a difference of principle, and it is no longer possible for a non-Socialist to vote for a Socialist candidate.

On the other hand many voters, including not a few who belong to the wage-earning class, have learned that "Labor" in politics does not necessarily mean the whole wage-earning element, but often means merely "organized labor," which in turn tends to mean the holders of power in the great trade unions. The idea that these are a down-trodden class and need the sympathetic support of every voter with any human sympathies—that to vote for any but a Labor candidate is to vote for the enemies of the workingman—has been rather widely dissipated by the recent extravagances of some of these organizations in the use of their power both political and economic.

A third factor has unquestionably been operative in the voting in New Zealand, Australia and Canada. That is the evident fact that a considerable element among the more Socialistic Labor politicians is not at all unsympathetic to the type of Socialism developed in the Soviet countries, a type whose disregard for individual freedom has now become all too evident.

At Beauty's Shrine

Who plans for self alone at Beauty's shrine,
Or harbors envy, by so much the less
Shall feel the ecstasy of her caress
Shall thrill from cups of her celestial wine!
Beauty will not confine for yours or mine
She runs afield in wanton loveliness
The very bloom of innocent excess
Easing our haggard way to life divine!

Now let us lift in spirit to respond
To every phase of Beauty's variance,
Common around, or of rare radiance,
Hinting capriciously of fair beyond
For all who follow her to furtherance—
The rich, the poor, the homeless vagabond!

TOM MACINNES

Defending the Indefensible

THE part played by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Stuart Garson, in the involved affair of the McGregor flour-milling report is thrown into the shadows by the extraordinary defence made by the Prime Minister. The Minister of Justice, appealing to his 22 years of public service, said less for himself than any member of the House would have been glad to say for him. Everybody has been sorry that Mr. Garson, of all ministers, should be the one to take the rap, because there is probably no one on either side of the House with a cleaner record of honest and sincere public service.

As our Ottawa correspondent said last week, Mr. Garson remains the member of the Government who has shown most concern for his responsibility to Parliament. For the Prime Minister it is difficult to find even this palliation.

The tragedy is that Mr. Garson should have been led, partly through bad advice (of which he has had plenty) and partly through inexperience, to put up some of the empty defences he has uttered. The latest fact he advanced on his own initiative was that the McGregor report could not have been printed within 15 days anyway; and he asked the press to take particular note of this. But the press had been aware of this fact for weeks, and had dismissed it for the irrelevance which it is.

Nor is the handling of the McGregor report an isolated case. Mr. Chevrier, tabling the report of the Maritime Commission two months after the legal date, blandly said that it had been delayed at the printers. If that were true it would be irrelevant. The report could have been tabled in mimeographed form, as a single typescript or, if the minister chose, in his own handwriting. But it must be tabled, not whenever the minister happens to get around to it, but when the law requires. In this case it is stretching credulity too far to suggest that the King's Printer could not have printed this report between June 30, when it was submitted, and September 30, when it should have been tabled. The truth of the matter seems to be that Mr. Chevrier did not bother to look at the report until about the time he should have published it. By then Parliament was in session and the King's Printer, with Hansard to do each night, was seriously pressed.

An Immoral Argument

PARLIAMENT and the country are showing signs of awakening to the seriousness of the offence committed by the Government in the non-publication of the McGregor report on the milling industry. It is amazing that the Prime Minister should have expected the country to take seriously his contention that the non-publication

was not a "continuing offence"—that the offence occurred only in the infinitesimal moment of time exactly fifteen days after Mr. McGregor laid the report on the Government's doorstep, and that after that instant had expired the law ceased to be operative and there was no obligation to publish.

The results which could ensue from the application of that doctrine—which we can imagine a counsel advancing, but not very hopefully, before the Privy Council as a desperate device for escaping on a technicality—may be illustrated by a parallel case. The British North America Act states that "There shall be a session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session." The Government alone can summon Parliament. If the Government were to allow twelve months to elapse without summoning Parliament, this requirement of the British North America Act would, according to Mr. St. Laurent's argument, cease to be operative, and "it would become a question of what it was proper to do." Judging by its actions in the McGregor case, the Government might consider it proper to go on refraining from summoning Parliament for another eight months, or twelve months, or twelve years, and it would still be guilty only of the one disobedience which occurred at the instant of expiry of the original twelve months.

There is no question, in the minds of honest citizens of Canada, as to "what it is proper to do" if a time limit imposed by statute or constitutional law has been overpassed whether by negligence or by intent. Only one thing is proper to do, and that is to perform the required action as promptly as possible, and thereby make what amends are possible for violating the law. It is not so much the failure of the Government to publish within the fifteen days that is now agitating the people of Canada; it is the extraordinary immorality of its mental processes ever since that failure.

"The Amboy Dukes"

THIS journal does not quarrel with the decision of the Ontario judge who refused to condemn "The Amboy Dukes" as an obscene work. It is not a work which we should on our own responsibility place in the hands of an adolescent; but there are many works unsuitable for adolescents which nevertheless cannot possibly be barred from all public circulation.

The problem which is worrying serious-minded people at the present time arises out of the fact that the reading of adolescents cannot possibly be controlled by anybody but their parents and those to whom their parents commit them, and parents have almost universally abandoned their responsibilities in the matter. But they have not abandoned their responsibilities in regard to reading matter alone; they have abandoned them in the entire realm of conduct, and our feeling is that a child whose parents do not care if he reads "The Amboy Dukes" at the age of fifteen is a child who is headed for trouble of some sort whether he reads it or not.

Half a century ago this problem was greatly eased by the fact that very few adolescents had enough money to buy the sort of books which might have a harmful effect on them owing to their youth and consequent incapacity for judgment. There are few adolescents today who have not money enough to buy in a year a whole five-foot shelf of twenty-five-cent paper-backs if they are interested in that sort of thing, and obviously a large number of them are. It is scarcely possible for the law to declare that a certain book may be sold at four dollars but may not be sold at a quarter, yet that is, in effect, what the prosecution in "The Amboy Dukes" case was asking; the argument seems to have been wholly concerned with the effects to be anticipated from the sale of the book in the corner cigar-stores. It is open to any of us to regret that sale, but it is not open to us to prohibit it without making the book absolutely inaccessible to anybody in Canada, and that is a proposition we do not care to endorse.

Maps That Matter

ONE of the most illuminating pieces of cartography that we have ever seen has been produced by the Ryerson Press in a 36-page-and-cover brochure entitled "The World Crisis in Maps" by Dimitri Tosevic (85 cents). Mr. Tosevic will be remembered as having often contributed articles on Eastern Europe to SATURDAY NIGHT. His object in this work is to give warning of the aims and tactics of Communism and to urge the solving of Europe's pressing problems by Federation. "The total blackout" of man's freedom is on its way, he concludes, and adds that it is "a blackout which now only the superlative united efforts of the free nations can resist."

Russia now controls in effect some 500 million human beings, instead of the pre-war 180 million, and beyond her direct physical control are at least 50 million Communist sympathizers in countries not yet under her domination. The maps are a vivid illustration of this thesis, and are designed to show the steady growth of the economic and military power, first of Germany, and then of Russia, in the era of world instability which began somewhat before 1914. The job could hardly be better done than by these maps except by a globe, and nobody has yet colored a globe as these maps are colored, to show the lines of stress of today's world.

Cowboy Fixation

TWO 17-year-old Manitoba youths who disarmed two policemen at the point of a gun have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment because they were "mentally subnormal and a great potential danger." The evidence certainly substantiated this view of their mentality.

We can see no reason for expecting that either of these youths will be any less of a potential danger to society when they are twenty-five than they are now. No adequate remedial treatment can possibly be applied to them in any Canadian jail to which they can be committed, and their mentality is not of a kind which automatically improves itself during incarceration. Yet in eight years or less they will be turned loose and expected to maintain themselves in a world in which no-one can maintain himself without a modicum of industry and intelligence—except by crime!

We have no criticism of the sentence, which was probably as wise a one as could be imposed. But it is obvious that our penal system contains no element as yet which has the slightest value in dealing with such cases.

While the two were in custody one of them said: "The first thing I'll do when I get out is shoot a policeman. No jail can hold me." Known to his associates as Jesse James, he was described as having a "cowboy fixation."

Christmas Thoughts

I thought of sending you this Yuletide season
A new sedan, besides a sable coat,
Or, if those two should savor of unreason,
A trifling string of diamonds for your throat.

I started thinking early in November;
Alas!—I cannot blame you if you hate me—
I dallied till the middle of December,
And crowds, you know, are things that nauseate me.

Now Christmas is uncomfortably near;
I've thought and thought and thought and thought upon it
Until the thought occurred to me, my dear,
I could do worse than warn you with a sonnet,

The gist of which may sound a trifle hard:
You'll simply have to settle for a card.

J.E.P.

passing show

POPULAR song in British Columbia during the flood days was "There were ferries in the bottom of our garden."

Los Angeles and Vancouver are competing to have the tallest Christmas tree in the world, for no good reason that we can see unless it is to annoy Santa Claus, who will have to climb it with the presents.

We note that the Free World Labor Confederation came into existence just as soon as China went Communist and thus gave assurance that the FWLC wouldn't have to bother with any Chinese cheap labor.

Most provinces find it easier to control their desire to control rents than to control rents.

The Welfare State is a state in which nobody except the State makes any provision for welfare.

Ald. David Balfour of Toronto has been expressing his contempt of modern literature, but not the sort of contempt that familiarity breeds.

This idea of the London *Observer* that names should indicate the sex of their bearer

is going to worry the young people who haven't quite made up their minds which they want to be.

Prince Edward Island produces ten million oysters a year. That means nothing to us, because we always count our oysters by the dozen.

Plant life in Mars, according to Russian scientists, has fully adapted itself to the severe climate. They figure that there is therefore some hope for Communism in Canada.

Canadian lawyers have an average income of $7,800 a year, chiefly because they can get what's coming to them without having to pay anybody to collect it.

Some people want a crown on the King's head on the Canadian stamps. Better wait until there is such a thing as a Canadian crown.

Lucy says the real surprise about Christmas presents is the number of people who don't seem able to take a hint about what you want.

Should the Church Support Capitalism?

In Opposing Communism the Church Does Not Necessarily Give Support to Capitalism

by Claris Edwin Silcox

THE announcement by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sherbrooke and a somewhat similar statement by the four cardinals in France to the effect that the alignment of the Roman Catholic church against communism must not be interpreted as a support of capitalism or free enterprise has evoked some resentment in business circles.

In much the same way, the message of the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam in 1948 criticizing capitalism as well as communism was castigated by both left and right. Yet, anyone who has followed the course of Christian thought is well aware that if the Church is to maintain her loyalty to God she must never become the spokesman for Mammon.

It is, however, easier to see the Christian objections to communism than the Christian objections to capitalism. The reasons are fairly clear. Capitalism is an ill-defined term. Some who rant most against it are least competent to describe what they mean by it. Some critics seem to pick out certain characteristics in the prevailing economic system and then to dub the whole system, confusing good points with the bad, as capitalism.

Others claim that capitalism is the product of Protestantism. In stating this, they lean heavily on the fact that modern capitalism reached its most notable expansion in dominantly Protestant countries. But they tend to overlook entirely the fact that modern forms of capitalism really arose in such Catholic countries as Italy and Flanders before the Reformation.

Capitalism and Protestantism

Instead of capitalism being the child of Protestantism (and especially of Calvinism), both modern capitalism and Protestantism are the children of the new dynamic spirit which broke through the more or less static civilization of the middle ages. Without the promise of profit, there was no possibility of finding capital required for the world-shaking ventures which suddenly opened out.

Thus, capitalism and Protestantism are the twin children of the Renaissance—but they are not identical twins.

While the new developments brought certain evils with them — a kind of inevitable devaluation of the moral and spiritual currency of the time, it also released a new temper which made possible an infinitely more rapid expansion of the spirit of man, a greater control over the power resident in nature and on the whole a much higher standard of living for the vast majority of people. Under such circumstances, the basic task of a progressive religion would be to discover the most suitable means whereby its fundamental values could be safeguarded.

There may, of course, be differences of opinion as to the degree to which either Roman Catholicism or Protestantism was able to do this, and as to the reasons for either success or failure in the effort. But if modern capitalism is the villain, then it is necessary to decide whether the villainy is in its essential nature or in certain of its manifestations. And this basic issue can not be solved by Marxist chatter about "surplus value."

There is still another difficulty. While communism is a definite ideology with its framework of thought worked out in the manifesto of 1848, the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and others, capitalism has just grown up in the world like Topsy. In the democracies, there are no "capitalist" parties in the sense in which there are "communist" parties. Nor do the organized capitalists of the world officially repudiate religion as the opiate of the people and scoff at the existence of spiritual and moral principles. Neither do the free-enterprisers fail to recognize the legitimacy of certain limitations and controls imposed by society as a whole on *free* enterprise. Indeed, they have no hesitation in asking such controls when it seems to be in their interest to obtain them.

Still further, many capitalists do try to harmonize their business practice and their religious principles. They not only believe in God and acknowledge Him, but they also think of their wealth in terms of stewardship, seeking to use it aright for the glory of God and for the relief of the needs of men. They may have difficult and embarrassing moments, when to even the most conscientious the application of their faith may seem difficult or impracticable; but the point is that the conflict between communism and Christianity is thus more obvious than between certain forms of capitalism and Christianity. The dogmas of communism are patently materialistic; the materialistic atheism of the capitalist is, to the extent it exists, practical rather than dogmatic.

—Toronto Public Library

CALVIN: *Was Capitalism his child?*

A further complication is in the fact that while, within the Christian churches, types of communism are practised in the monasteries and convents, the Christian church also has a financial stake in capitalism. It owns lands used for productive purposes; it has invested funds in many capitalistic enterprises, and utilizes the revenue for the support of the clergy, the maintenance of hospitals and schools, the building of new churches, foreign missions, etc.

The destruction of all private capital would thus probably seriously weaken the churches, and with the ever-increasing control of the State over the means of production, it might make the churches utterly dependent on the political bosses—exactly what is now happening in Czechoslovakia.

Values and Price-tags

Another difficulty is in defining the difference, if any, between capitalism and financialism. *Bona fide* savings may be inordinately increased or completely wiped out by shady financial manipulations, by inflations or deflations, by revaluations upwards or downwards.

Indeed, our modern economy emphasizes the dominance of money, as Oswald Spengler so strikingly painted it in his "Decline of the West." The love of money has always been regarded as a dangerous affection, for it once created the miser and today it is the most overt expression of the lust for power.

But ours is a money-economy, a civilization controlled by financial adjustments or maladjustments. It endeavors to evaluate everything in terms of money, even those things which can never be estimated in dollars and cents or sterling. It gives final power to those who pull the purse-strings, to those who control credit and devise weird systems of taxation —too often to those whose ignorance of the basic meaning of life is exceeded only by their insolence.

The clarification of the distinction between capitalism and financialism is one of the most needed intellectual efforts of our time. Otherwise, there will be a confusion in terms and intellectual dishonesty. Otherwise, most of the critiques which Christianity may offer against capitalism will fall to the ground. Certainly, the values which Christianity extols are almost invariably the precise values which are beyond the power of financiers to price and evaluate. They are, as the prophet put it, "without money and without price."

—Sto

BISHOP *Desranleau of Sherbrooke says Catholic Church, while opposing Communism, doesn't back capitalism*

The fact that Christianity exists to promote certain values which can never be estimated in any known currency does not forbid Christianity to pass judgment on any economic or financial system, or to appraise its humanizing or dehumanizing effects. By its doctrine of the incarnation it has ever sought to bring together in an inseparable union the spiritual and the material, the divine and the human. However inadequate the functioning of the historic church in the economic field, it has, more than any other social institution, led the way in the effort to meet the real needs of men.

It has built the schools and hospitals, developed under its patronage the arts and music, and shown a concern for humanity, when the organized state was interested mainly in war and plunder. The world's first international, it sent out its missionaries to the uttermost parts of the earth, improving the health of primitive and pagan peoples, offering them new forms of education for practical living, freeing them from ancient and dangerous taboos.

Misuse of Power the Issue

Christianity must always challenge the will to power, whether that power is purely military or economic. It does not deny the validity of power, and the founder of Christianity promised "power" to his disciples, but it does demand the consecration of every kind of power, even if such consecration requires a contempt for money. It offers to men the pattern of the Divine Man who, as St. Paul said, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor that we, through His poverty might be rich, the pattern of a man who was neither a workingman nor a capitalist. He did not have a place to lay His head, nor could he pay His poll-tax without performing a miracle. He bid men to beware of covetousness, and warned them against the peril of laying up treasures on earth.

It is therefore in its opposition to *the misuse of power* that Christianity takes issue with certain aspects of modern capitalism.

DR. SILCOX is a frequent contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT *on religious, ethical and political topics.*

MISTLETOE *custom probably originated in some rite of union between the sexes.*

TREE *at Windsor, 1841. It was initiated in England by the German Prince Consort.*

AT CHRISTMAS IT'S THE CUSTOM

BOAR'S HEAD *ceremony at Queen's College, Oxford, 1846. Elsewhere, dish was superseded by turkey during the sixteenth century.*

WAITS, *or Town Musicians, had official function at Yuletide. Once members of the royal household, they were appointed by town.*

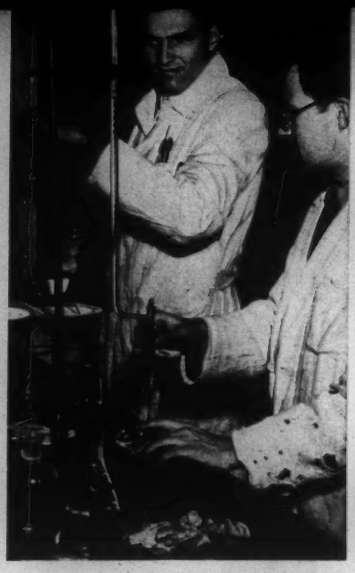
MANY of the customs which we observe at Christmas have strayed so far from their original meanings that we do not know just where they came from. Few of us know, for instance, that the use of evergreen for decoration was a feature both of the Norse Yuletide festival which celebrated the return of warmth and vegetation at the Winter solstice and of the Roman Saturnalia. Holly symbolizes the coming passion of Christ; mistletoe (since it depends on the host tree) symbolizes Man's dependence on God. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe, incidentally, is supposed to end once the berries have all been plucked and one is supposed to be removed for each tribute exacted. Too late to change now, though. The boar's head, which used to be the standard Christmas dish but has been almost universally replaced by the turkey, symbolizes, among other things. the head of Satan defeated and borne in triumph. It is mentioned as being part of the bill-of-fare of an English royal banquet in 1170. Christmas trees are referred to as being the custom in Salzburg in 1605 and were introduced into Germany by Luther. Town musicians or "waits," official players of Christmas music, were appointed in London and Westminster as late as 1825. They doubled as nightwatch.

—All pictures: British Information Service

RAISINS *in burning brandy are prizes in game of snapdragon. Like many Christmas customs its origin is buried in heathen antiquity. Hazards of game are shown by man at right.*

ESTONIAN *student Aino Lusi has dinner: soup, tea and hunk of bread.*

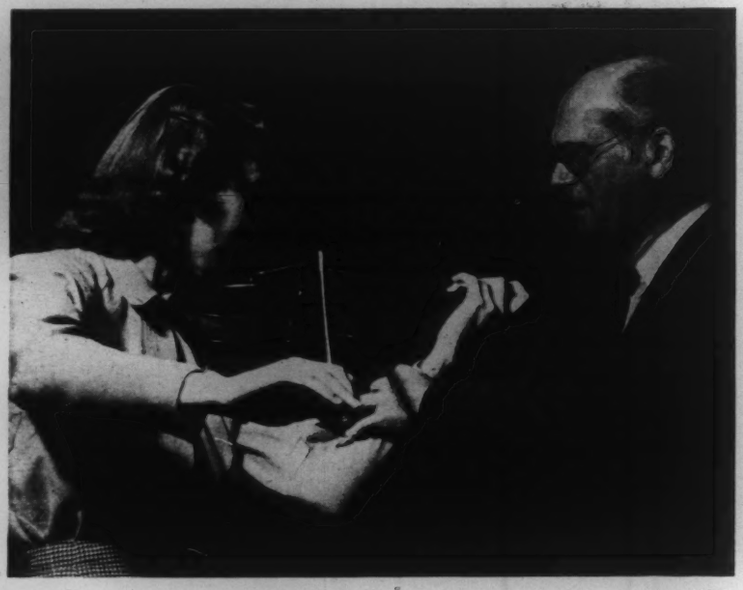
LATVIAN *law student Emmy Kumins gets book in cellar library at Bonn.*



ORGANIC *chemistry graduation test is taken by student Ivar Laas (right).*

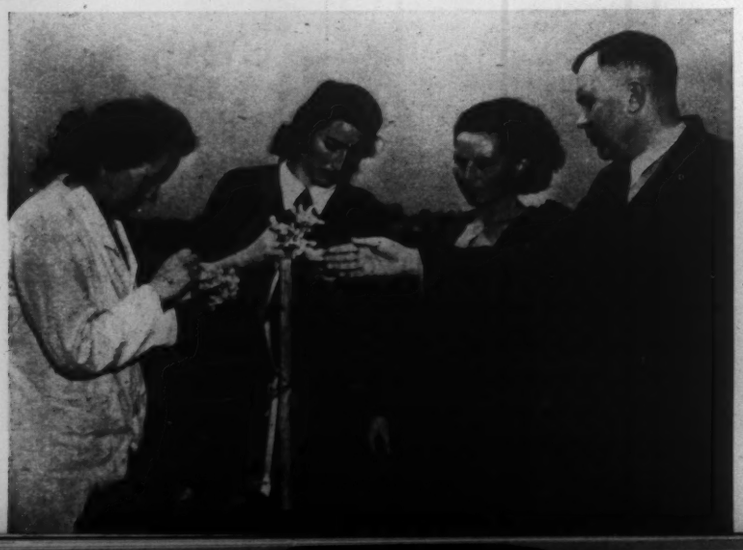
GEOLOGY *is study of Heinrich Liivo, an Estonian at University of Bonn.*

THEIR HOPE WILL NOT DIE



VIOLINIST *Mrs. Carmen Prii-Berendsen studies for a concert career under the noted German instructor Professor Zitzmann, of the University of Cologne.*

HERE THE DP *is instructor, instead of student: Dr. Elmar Lepik of Estonia, teaching at the Weihen Stephan Horticultural College, at Freising in Bavaria.*



by Joyce Tedman

CANADIAN universities have taken 55 DP students from Western Germany this year, on scholarships of the World Student Relief Committee. But 2,000 others remain behind, studying in German universities, waiting and hoping for their chance to get away and make a fresh start in life.

Despite all of the difficulties of life, which often mean sharing communal quarters in a drab DP camp; despite the uncertainty of their situation, which might paralyze the will of many another; and despite a shortage of food which must hamper their powers of study; the DP students make higher marks, faculty members attest, than their German fellow-students.

Their industry and their conscientious character are ascribed by these professors to the fact that they have seen more hardship than the German students.

A correspondent of SATURDAY NIGHT in Germany, Dr. W. H. Edwards, writes of the possibility of finding a place for these students, and for other educated DP's, in President Truman's Point Four program and the related U.N. program for giving technical help to the backward areas of the world. In an extensive survey, Dr. Edwards found that there were no fewer than 26,000 available specialists, mostly refugees from the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and from the Soviet Ukraine and former Polish Ukraine.

"These men and women," he writes, "are in the best of health, virile, intelligent and multilingual. Most of them have degrees from universities and technical colleges which have been ranked with similar British, French and German institutions. Their knowledge and experience have been kept up-to-date through refresher courses taken in their own Baltic University-in-exile or in German universities, or given by visiting British, American and Canadian professors.

"In numerous conversations with representatives of the Baltic élite I gained the impression that these men and women are prepared to rough it in any part of the world where, under British or American influence, they could build a new home and do their bit in raising the standard of living of mankind. Unlike many refugees and social casualties of the recent war, who regard themselves as morally entitled to an indemnity paid by someone else, these Baltic graduates and technicians ask only for an opportunity to put their shoulders to the wheel.

"One group of such technical people which I investigated, in the British Zone, yielded 365 agricultural specialists, including 79 veterinary surgeons; 796 doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses; 110 chemists, natural scientists and social scientists; and 507 engineers. They would seem to be particularly well-fitted to be the technical civil servants of the proposed new development schemes, all the more because they come from small, democratic nations which were never involved in colonial schemes or politics."

Happily, some of these people are finding an opportunity to come to Canada, within the normal terms of our refugee immigration scheme. We stand fifth among the nations in receiving DP's, having accepted 72,000 in the past two and half years (following Australia with 81,000; Britain, with 83,000; Israel, with 114,000; and the U.S., with 119,000). But there are still these others, who wait, and study, and hope.

JOYCE TEDMAN *is a Canadian writer, now IRO Public Relations Officer at Frankfort, Germany.*

Photos for International Refugee Organization by Simson and Kannelaud

LITHUANIAN *students Jonas Rimasauskas and Stasys Budrevicius share typical DP living quarters in a cheerless garret near the University of Bonn.*

POLISH *family, Jan and Tilly Bruell, with five-months daughter, at Heidelberg, where Jan is working on graduate thesis in psychology. He lost an arm in war.*

NEW ERA *at "Sepp'l," famous student tavern in Heidelberg: Karl Wichmann, Professor of German, with Rumanian, Hungarian, Polish and Estonian students.*

IN HEIDELBERG, *little damaged by war, students gather in historic Great Hall to hear visiting Danish theologist, Dr. Penter of the University of Aarhus.*

Job's Rival

Questions, Questions, Questions
CNR Trouble-Shooter Takes All in His Stride

by Noel Hubbard

IN A SMALL OFFICE just off the concourse of Toronto's Union Station, works a slightly-built man who could put many an ambassador to shame. If any of the officials of the Canadian National Railways should notice John Burrell in the station on Christmas Day, pause and take a second look, gentlemen, for there goes a busy man. A busy man for 42 years.

On December 25, 1907, John Burrell worked his first Christmas Day and, ever since then, he has been on duty for that holiday. If Saint Nick were to give out medals when he makes his annual rounds, John would be armor-plated from head to foot. This year will be his last Christmas in the station because he retires within the next six months.

Working for the CNR, his official title is Terminal Passenger Agent but this is like saying a zebra has stripes. It explains nothing at all. His job is that of trouble-shooter. Trouble-shooter for the passenger who has lost his upper plate on number six; for the foreigner who can't speak English; and for the stretcher case with the broken back who has to be placed on board the train through an open window. John's highly esteemed position is one long list of headaches.

Many a humorous incident has caused him to chuckle quietly when a lesser man would have given forth a belly-laugh. John was born in England and as an Englishman, he has the utmost respect for a representative of His Majesty. Such a man was brought into his office.

"I am an emissary of King George of England and Emperor of India," said the man in a quiet educated voice.

John Burrell was sceptical for the man was in his shirt-sleeves but who can tell—even the King of England may occasionally wander around in this fashion. Gentle questioning revealed that John's visitor had boarded a train without a ticket and honestly believed himself to be a courier of the King. It soon developed that he was only a nickel phone-call away from the asylum and a wagon was quickly despatched to pick him up.

Perhaps the more outstanding headaches are caused by persons who pick up the wrong baggage. Imagine the woman who arrives at her hotel only to discover that her night clothes have become a man's suit and her toilet articles, a shaving brush and razor. And imagine the plight of the unfortunate man who climbs into his berth on the Montreal-bound train and finds that he has a woman's negligee instead of pyjamas. John Burrell recalls that on one occasion, a slightly inebriated gentleman tried to board a train waving a street-car transfer.

A terminal passenger agent's job requires all the diplomacy of an ambassador; the persistence of a boy scout; and the courage of a lion. John Burrell has all of these. It takes tact to soothe the irate passenger who has lost her luggage. It takes tact to overcome the language barrier created by

JOHN BURRELL —CNR

the influx of displaced persons entering Canada.

Lost tickets present another problem to a terminal agent and he has to possess all the instincts of a bloodhound to recover them. One woman who had lost her tickets came into John's office. Together they retraced her steps and discovered that she had opened her purse in the waiting room. John, believing they may have fallen out, immediately hunted through the refuse which had been swept from the floor of the room and found the tickets.

"Indeed strange, indeed strange," was the woman's comment.

"Not strange around here," was John's dry reply. "Not strange at all." If John Burrell ever writes his book it most certainly should have the earmarks of a Canadian bestseller.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Portfolio

national round-up

British Columbia:

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

A NEW public relations campaign is being conducted to counteract criticism of compulsory hospital insurance. While the letters-to-the-editors columns have been filled with letters from people indignant about having to pay (up to $33 a year for complete families) for free full hospitalization with no time limit on stays, those who like it have been silent.

Now the Government is taking half-page advertisements, running facsimiles of letters from people who have been patients. All of them had nice things to say when the hospital bills came marked "paid in full." Actually a person has to get sick and spend a time in hospital before he really appreciates what the plan does for him.

British Columbia, besides the direct contribution from every citizen—with a few exceptions such as those who stay out because of religious beliefs (Christian Scientists) — finances its scheme from an amusement tax. When the Federal Government stepped out of the amusement tax field, BC picked it up and put the money into the fund. The main trouble so far has been a shortage of hospital space, and an illness has to be pretty severe before a patient gets in.

A month or so ago, the Government started to crack down on individuals who had failed to pay. For a week, there were lineups at the insurance office wickets. The crack-down amounted to police court summonses and fines up to $10.

Nova Scotia:

VITAL LINK

THERE was good news for Nova Scotians this month with announcement that the Federal Government and the Government of the seaside province would back the construction of a $3,000,000 steamship to operate on the vital Yarmouth—New England route.

The new service, a boon to the tourist industry, which will run on a five-month basis at least once daily, was regarded by Nova Scotia member of the Legislature, W. H. Brown of Yarmouth, as "the greatest Christmas present Santa Claus ever gave NS."

Federal and provincial governments will split 50-50 on the cost of construction. Although no definite announcement of the construction has been made, it was considered likely that Halifax Shipyards Limited would get the contract.

The construction of the steamship in Halifax will be doubly welcomed. During past months, activity at the yards has been at ebb tide. Less than one-third of the working force are employed at present and up until now new construction and repair work did not look promising.

MODERNIZATION

IN COMMONS recently, Fisheries Minister Mayhew predicted a "bright" future for the Maritime fishing industry as he outlined a broad program of expansion, which included modernization of deep-sea operations at lower costs by issuing trawler licences more freely.

Until now, licences for trawlers were issued only to Canadian-built ships. As a result, Canada's fleet on the east coast particularly, was kept at a minimum by high construction costs, while foreign trawlers, large and small, invaded the rich Nova Scotia banks at will and reaped the harvest.

Under the new plan, licences will be granted to trawlers built in the United States or the United Kingdom and Canadian operators may also get licences for the better type of second-hand trawlers purchased in the United States or the United Kingdom, provided a new keel is laid in Canadian yards.

Whether expanded use of the trawlers will cause a depletion of fish on the Nova Scotia banks is a question still in the minds of many fishermen, but those directing the industry say it isn't so.

—John Collins in The Gazette, Montreal

HEY, BOYS, THE SEASON IS OVER

New Brunswick:

SHORTCUT

PREMIER SMALLWOOD'S announcement in Newfoundland of the vast scale on which Ungava and Labrador iron ore deposits will be exploited has given new impetus in the Maritime Provinces to demands for construction of the Chignecto Canal. According to the Newfoundland Premier, production will rise to a level of 20,000,000 tons a year. Much of the output will be moved by sea to steel mills at Boston or other cities on the U.S. Atlantic coast as heavy industry trends eastward. Canal proponents emphasize that the Chignecto shortcut, slicing through the narrow isthmus linking New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, would make for cheaper transportation than the longer route round the projecting outline of Nova Scotia and would widen the marketing possibilities of the ore.

Manitoba:

RENTAL RUMBLES

THE RUMBLES of Mr. Abbott's rental increase announcement are still being heard in Winnipeg. The City Council has already requested the Dominion government to revoke the increase. Now Premier Campbell has asked, in a letter dated November 29 and recently published, four questions of the federal authorities. Two of them are questions which have been in the minds of many people since Mr. Abbott spoke on November 3.

Mr. Campbell would like to know "the basis used in arriving at the maximum percentage of increase" and also "what facts and factors formed the basis for the government's decision that an increase was necessary." Estimates of what the increase will cost rent-paying Winnipeg are at best guesses with a very wide margin of error. There have, however, been estimates as high as $230,000 a year. The charge to the city in additional rents for relief and social welfare cases has been estimated at $24,000 a year.

Ontario:

BYE, BYE, BLACKHEAD

THERE WAS a sign that was more than hopeful for Ontario turkey growers. It looked as though there was an answer to the dreaded blackhead disease which annually takes toll of from 30 to 70 per cent of Ontario's annual 500,000-bird turkey crop.

It was the Ontario Veterinary College's proudest achievement yet. The College which has pulled off some notable research feats in recent years thought it had something which could wipe out the disease.

The something was Enheptin D, a synthetic chemical compound developed by Lederle Laboratories in the U.S. It had been picked up by OVC researchers and put through stiff tests.

In an experimental group of 500 birds exposed to blackhead and tested with nine different drugs in their feed daily all except the Enheptin D group suffered mortalities. They varied from 46 to 77 per cent. There were no losses in the Enheptin D group.

The College reported happily it expected the chemical would be on the market by spring.

OR— "I MIGHT SAY THAT YOU WILL FIND THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ARE VERY HARD TO FRIGHTEN"
!
?
Growing Public Protest
MARKET

—McKibbin in The Winnipeg Tribune

MIGHTY BIG WORDS, PARDNER

Quebec:

FALSE WITNESS?

LAST week's judgment by the Supreme Court of Canada in the test case of a Witness of Jehovah, found guilty in 1947 by a Quebec jury of seditious libel, may have far-reaching effects in French-Canada. Although the quashing of Aimé Boucher's conviction falls short of the defence lawyer's hope for a complete acquittal, there is a certain amount of doubt whether or not the Attorney-General of Quebec — Premier Duplessis—will bring Mr. Boucher, a Ste. Germaine de Dorchester resident, before the Assizes a second time.

By week's end, official sources in Quebec said that legal officers in the Attorney-General's department were studying all aspects of the case. Meanwhile, about 50 members of the sect, charged with having committed similar offences, are anxiously awaiting the decision. For, if the Crown will not press charges again, it means that, as a test case, the Boucher case was a complete success for the religious group.

Alberta:

"MODIFIED" CONTROL

WHAT Premier Ernest Manning calls a "modified system" of rent control will be adopted at the next session of the Legislature. The Premier's idea is that rents in Alberta should return "as soon as possible" to a free economy, "in which landlords and tenants will determine rentals by mutual agreement, entirely free from government interference."

This was announced by Manning in a formal statement, but no details of the bill which will be presented to the Legislature when it meets in February have yet been announced. However, he laid down a few principles according to which the bill will be drafted.

Generally speaking, landlords and tenants will be allowed to decide their own rents, wherever they are able to do so. If they cannot agree, either party may apply to rent tribunals which will be set up under the act.

"During the transition period," said Manning, "and until the abnormal shortage of homes is relieved sufficiently to permit the law of supply and demand to operate freely, the Government considers it necessary to provide some competent body to ad-

Mr. Santa Claus —that's me!

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—CP

PRAIRIE DESERT. *Two recent dust storms, described by farmers as the worst in 12 years, made virtual wasteland out of rich prairie farms in the district around Medicine Hat, Alta. Experts say 1950 crops have been "irreparably damaged." This photo was taken four miles south of the city.*

judicate in those cases where landlord and tenant cannot agree . . . and where there is proper evidence to show that either party is attempting to exploit the other."

But, he added, it is not in the public interest to perpetuate the present system of controls any longer than can be avoided. "Discriminatory regulations which produce inequities are further aggravating the present serious housing problem and tend to retard the operation of natural economic laws in hastening its permanent solution."

TOO MANY CIRCUSES

THIRTY THOUSAND Calgarians turned out to welcome the defeated Calgary Stampeders on their return from the Grey Cup final in Toronto. City Council threw a formal banquet to honor the footballers, which was attended by about 600 people (most of whom paid $2.50 a plate), and all members of the team, as well as the executive, received wrist-watches from a local jewellery store.

The lone dissenting voice amid the general celebrations came from *The Calgary Herald*, which remarked that "we must keep our sense of proportion."

Calgarians who went to Toronto for the Grey Cup final, said *The Herald*, collectively spent "upwards of $300,000 to get there. But we say we cannot provide ourselves with a decent hospital unless the Federal and Provincial Governments put up most of the money. . . There is a grave risk that we shall soon be saying we cannot afford the bread because the circuses are taking too much of our spare cash.

"The first charge upon our pockets and our pride, however much we may choose to deceive ourselves to the contrary, must be to make Calgary's physical attributes worthy of the spirit which we know, and other parts of Canada are finding out, lies in the hearts of the people who live here. . .

"The bald fact must be stated. . . Football is not the most important civic enterprise in Calgary, and it seems to us that there is a great danger of our supposing that it is. . . There are many things which Calgary needs even more than it needs the best football team in Canada."

Saskatchewan:

FUTURES IN WHEAT

ALTHOUGH Trade Minister C. D. Howe appealed to western farmers last week to deliver their grain as quickly as possible so that Canada might meet its commitments to foreign customers, his appeal will likely go unanswered until the new year.

Two reasons are offered. One is that farmers are reluctant to deliver now and thus add to their 1949 income. Delivery after the new year means the revenue from wheat will be income for 1950 for income tax purposes. They take the chance that the 1950 crop may be of bumper size, but it may be a poor one.

The second reason offered is the lack of elevator space in the good crop areas of the province, thus making it physically impossible for farmers in those areas to deliver. It is reliably estimated there are 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in store on farms in the three prairie provinces at the present time, of which two-thirds are in store on the farms in Saskatchewan.

In store in elevators on the prairies are 85,000,000 bushels, of which half is in Saskatchewan elevators. Most of this is available for shipment abroad and very little is believed held on storage tickets by farmers.

Howe has appealed for all the grain available because Canada was committed to ship well over 200,000,000 bushels and there was a short crop this year.

A NEW CONNECTION

THE CCL in Saskatchewan sat up and took notice last week when 600 members of the United Telephone Workers Union in Regina decided to sever affiliation. The union took the action because it did not approve the CCL's stand in setting up a political action committee to support the CCF. The telephone workers stand alone in their action, since a canvass of other CCL unions in the province indicated they were standing by their affiliation.

John Lax, Regina, President of the Regina local of the Telephone Workers, said his union had voted three to one to break off and take steps to affiliate with the United Communication Workers of America (CIO).

world affairs

UNISCAN AND BENEFRITZ

THE MARSHALL PLAN countries, spurred by Paul Hoffman's warning that it will be extremely difficult to get further European Recovery appropriations through Congress unless they can show clear signs that they are striving towards a unified and healthy European economy, are evincing considerable ingenuity in coining names, at least, for such unification projects.

The most inspired — and a pre-Marshall Plan invention—is Benelux, for Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg; and the newer ones all tend to ape it. Thus the French have proposed "Fritalux," for France-Italy-Benelux. A wit has come forward with "Benefritz" for a combination including the West German Republic. And "Scandalux" must inevitably be suggested as the name for the U.K.-Scandinavian project launched as "Uniscan."

Actually, there is nothing very funny about the situation. The authorities in the chief Marshall Plan countries have been absorbed, during the brief 18 months since the American supplies began to arrive, in using these to promote national recovery, in fighting off Communist sabotage, maintaining effective parliamentary government and making new defence plans under the Atlantic Treaty.

—Brandel

CRIPPS *turned down economic union with Western Europe, is discussing one with the Scandinavian nations.*

Some months ago they began to discuss rather freely the wider cooperation which they should develop before the American subsidy ended in 1952. Their big initial effort had lifted production, in general, above pre-war levels and pretty well checked inflation. The persisting dollar shortage and the sharp sterling crisis now shifted the emphasis to means of freeing inter-European trade and currency convertibility.

The Low Countries pressed on with their Benelux project, which had run into difficulties. The French and Italians began to work on a customs union. And the first meeting of the Council of Europe called for the broadening of this effort over the whole of Western Europe.

Then came the American bombshell: Marshall aid might be reduced sharply, or even cut off altogether by next summer, if these steps towards freeing European trade were not taken at once. This development was due in part to the outstanding success of the first phrase of European recovery. Visiting congressmen, staying in the West End of each European capital as most foreign visitors do, thought that their protegés were now doing very well.

U.S. Deficit Brings Pressure

In part, it was a fair warning that the big budget deficit brought on by the U.S. business recession, and the election-year spending proposals which a Democratic Congress might be tempted to pass, were almost certain to bring the foreign aid program under heavy pressure. And finally, it was a frank and honest expression of American economic beliefs, that an economy can only be made sound by removing quotas and currency barriers and creating a wide market for which efficient industries could compete freely.

The European leaders, after their somewhat unreal experience of a complete lack of interference, not to speak of dictation, from their American benefactor, did not react warmly to this proof that in the end, "he who pays the piper will call the tune." The Economic Recovery Act, they said, had contained no stipulation that aid should be conditional on the economic unification of Europe. Sir Stafford Cripps declared, in plain language, that Britain would not join in such a scheme because of prior obligations to the sterling area and the Commonwealth.

Now they are facing the facts of life. The Congressional committees which will control the new appropriations have been touring Europe, leaving a trail of press interviews which did not always reveal a broad understanding of European economics but made it unmistakably clear that Europe must take quick steps towards economic unity—or else!

A good show of progress might be made by simply vitalizing and dramatizing the work which has been done on the Benelux and Franco-Italian customs union projects and combining these in "Fritalux"; and by accelerating the long-drawn-out negotiations of the three Scandinavian countries for a customs union of their own, or with Britain. But meanwhile a big new factor has arisen: Western Germany has made a remarkable recovery and, under its own government, and with the promise of trade consulates abroad, is ready to burst into the export markets on a considerable scale with low-price goods.

Dutch Want Germany In

The Dutch believe that Western Germany must be included in Fritalux, and hope that the obvious advantage which this would confer on her in the European market will bring the British to reconsider their position, and join too. British officials reply that the stand taken by Cripps in Paris is most unlikely to be reversed in the coming months, and that the most that Britain will do is enter a limited currency and customs union with the Scandinavian sterling bloc countries.

Even within the Fritalux group wide differences of viewpoint are being expressed. The Dutch believe that trade should be freed first, with all import quotas (not tariffs) removed by mid-1951, and currency convertibility tackled after that. The French would quickly free exchange rates between the five countries and remove restrictions on the movement of money for current payments. They would go slowly about eliminating import quotas, though these would be abolished "in principle." And they would make arrangements for capital investment among the members.

REACTION IN COLOMBIA

THE RECORD of Colombia as one of the most democratic and peaceful of South American states is a long-deserved one, but one which has been rudely upset by the ferocious Bogota riot of last year and the recent one-party "election." A correspondent in Bogota has sent SATURDAY NIGHT this explanation:

IT IS DIFFICULT to answer briefly the question: what is happening in Colombia? Under the strict press censorship here the observer often cannot see the woods for the trees; and one would also have to go too far back into the past.

There have long been only two main political parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives. Their supporters are, as a rule, straight party voters following a family tradition. There are no wide differences between the views held by the two parties, but the hatred between them has become extraordinary in recent years.

Education is limited in Colombia, and what we are witnessing is perhaps an example of a little knowledge being dangerous. The masses, wooed by "noble" Liberal leaders, have gradually identified themselves with this party, which held power for many years until lately, and have become most arrogant. It is noteworthy, however, that the Liberal leaders have all been men of wealth and position. Jorge Gaitan, whose assassination brought on the rioting, sacking and arson of April 9, 1948, had risen from the masses, but become a man of wealth and culture.

—Bimrose in Portland Oregonian

STALIN'S HOOK *is all too evident to Bonn Germans, warns them co-operation with West will be safer.*

BEN-GURION, *Prime Minister of Israel, opposes UN plan for international rule of Jerusalem, is seeking a deal with Abdullah to give Jews control of New City, Arabs the Old City.*

A prominent middle-of-the-road Liberal spoke recently of action and reaction. Probably that is the best explanation of the present situation. The Liberals have become infiltrated by Communists and Communist ideas, and the more or less dictatorial methods of the Conservative Government represent a reaction to this. The Liberals will not, as a rule, admit that they have been infiltrated by Communists, however, since they wish to blame all the ills of the country on the Conservatives.

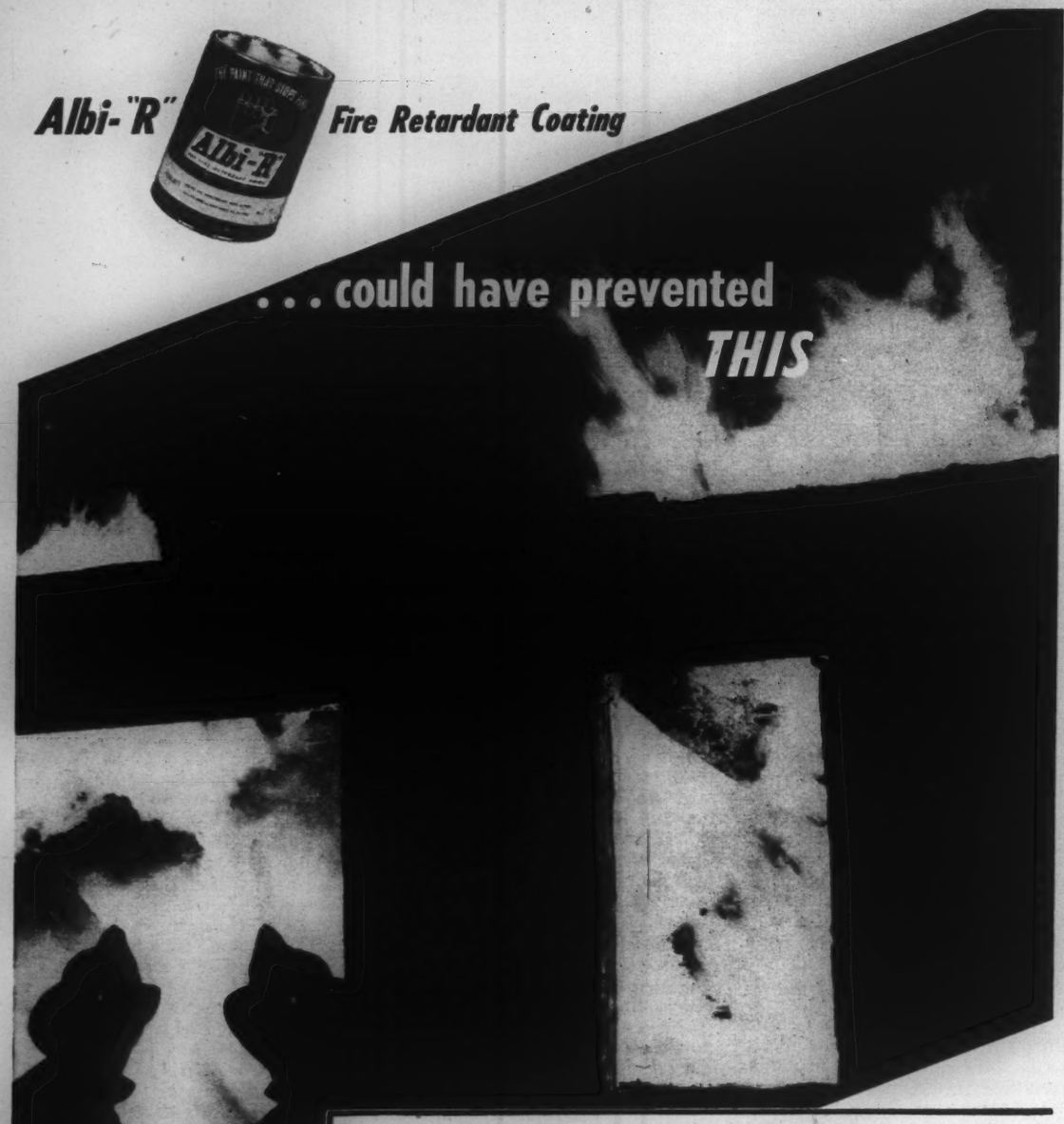
The election, held on November 27 under martial law, was quieter than might have been expected in the prevailing state of tension, with the Liberals abstaining from voting on the behest of their leader, Gomez. We may now be in for a semi-dictatorial Conservative Government; but if it brings law and order the civilized majority of the country will be pleased. There is, nevertheless, always a danger of reaction against such rule, unless it is carried out tactfully but firmly.

This country, with its glorious record of peace and order, in contrast to most South American republics, and with excellent economic prospects, is running the risk of becoming "just another of those South American republics" where revolutions are the customary way of changing governments, and freedom is a rhetorical boast.

SCIENCE AND WAR

FEW WOULD DISPUTE the claim that Dr. Vannevar Bush has "more detailed knowledge of both the known and the still-secret phases of modern scientific war than is held by any other living man," which the publisher makes on the jacket of his new book, "Modern Arms and Free Men" (Musson, $4.50).

Appointed by President Roosevelt in 1940 to be chairman of the Na-



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Common Dividend No. 49

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 28th, 1949 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 3rd, 1950 to shareholders of record December 15th, 1949.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., November 29, 1949.

tional Defence Research Committee, Dr. Bush was wartime head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and director of the vast atomic program.

With this background he undertakes to survey the great problems of peace and war, and particularly the technological future, which he finds far less dreadful than many believe. The hopeful aspects of modern applied science, he thinks, outweigh by a heavy margin its threat to civilization; and the democratic process he sees as an asset in opposing totalitarianism in this field.

Dr. Bush comes back again and again, through the book, to the proximity fuse, which multiplied the effect of artillery and anti-aircraft fire by a factor of five or ten, and the jet projectile, as holding out a strong hope for restoring the ascendancy of the defence, when used in combination for anti-aircraft fire.

The ram-jet engine is the utmost in simplicity, merely a heated tube—which must however be driven at 3000 miles per hour to be efficient. Rocket-launched, from the ground or from a plane, not overly-expensive, provided with a homing device and a proximity fuse to explode it near the target, it "appears to be the great future enemy of the bomber." Such devices have already flown. The perfected one—not here yet—"may yet bring a feeling of relative security to the world."

Security for the Alert

The atomic bomb also comes in for very full treatment from this leading expert, in all its threats, including what he thinks the most menacing: the "lobbing" of atomic rockets against coastal cities by enemy schnorkel submarines 25 to 50 miles offshore. But the creation of a stockpile of hundreds of atomic bombs requires an enormous national effort, the provision of the means for dropping them on a distant adversary a further great effort, and the preparation of an effective defence system against being bombed yourself, still a further immense effort.

Altogether, these might bankrupt any state. So Dr. Bush recommends strongly that the United States should *not* prepare all of these means as yet, but continue to stockpile bombs—which is one preparation requiring years which a democracy may make advantageously to meet sudden attack—and proceed energetically with scientific development programs.

The keynote of the book is that *we must remain alert*. We must not be gripped by fear of the Douhet theory of mass destruction of cities, which brought on the appeasement of Hitler. "Enormous strides are being made in the defence." Freedom is worth defending, and it can be defended. But it will be much better defended if the U.S. would give up its bad habit of describing all of its new devices, printing pictures of them, and debating strategy in public.

This is a very important book, in the highest tradition of democratic citizen-statesmanship. And every literate citizen should support the policies.—*Willson Woodside*

religion

SHAAREI SHOMAYIM

CANADA'S newest synagogue was opened officially on Sunday, November 27 following three days of religious celebrations and eleven years of hard work. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and six rabbis took part in the official ceremonies. Commented Lieut.-Gov. Ray Lawson, "Jewish people have forged a mighty chain of traditions as expressed in this synagogue. Our community is enriched by this building."

The new synagogue Shaarei Shomayim (Gates of Heaven) is the largest of 42 synagogues in Toronto. It has full-length stained-glass windows in the body of the temple, depicting the rebirth of the new State of Israel. There are other scenes of Hebrew Biblical history. The workmen started on the windows two years ago but as Palestine's history changed so did the window designs to coincide with the proclamation of the new Jewist State in May, 1948. The auditorium seats 1,036, has a brides' room, a chapel in the basement and a young people's auditorium. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of $500,000. The building fund was raised by subscription.

Shaarei Shomayim is a modern Orthodox congregation based on the premise that present-day Jewish life demands a maximum of religious experience and expression. It is the first synagogue to hold nursery and kindergarten classes in Toronto. Other congregations look to Shaarei Shomayim for successful ideas. And back of all this success is a quiet, unassuming brilliant young rabbi, Dr. Judah Washer.

—Globe and Mail

DR. WASHER: *maximum expression.*

PRESERVATIVE

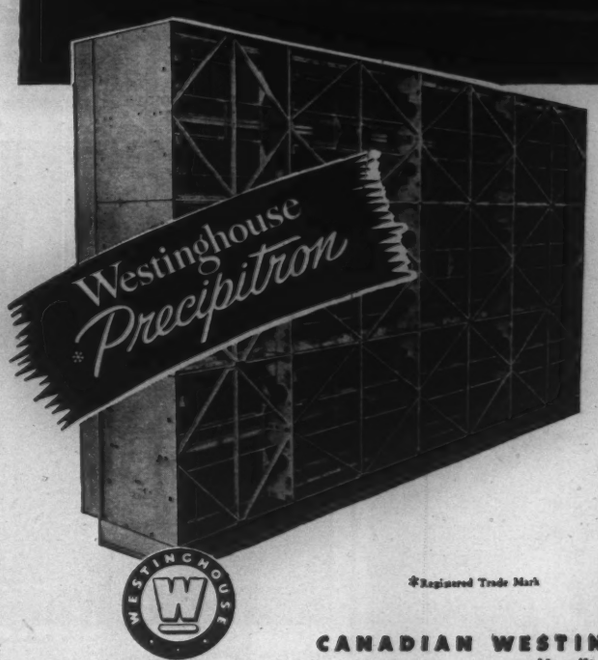
IN CHURCH CIRCLES the world over there is some concern over the preservation of the holy places of Jerusalem. Recently religious, labor and political groups in the United States have submitted a plan to United Nations leaders that calls for an international curatorship for all holy places of Palestine. This would be an alternative to the proposed United Nations rule over Jerusalem. The groups have gone so far as to ask President Truman to recommend that the United States delegation support the scheme.

Religious leaders here have stated that to internationalize Jerusalem under United Nations rule would please no one. It would cause hardship in both Jewish and Arab quarters. There are ten holy sites—Jewish: Rachel's Tomb, the Wailing Wall; Moslem: the Mosque of Omar; Christian: The Church of the Nativity, The Grotto, The Shepherds' Field, Deir Al Sulan, The Tomb of the Virgin, The Holy Sepulchre, and the Sanctuary of the Ascension.

The proposed plan calls for the division of Jerusalem into two cities, one Arab and one Jewish. The creation of a Jewish zone would include the new city to be integrated with Israel and the Arab zone would take in the old walled city and become a part of the Arab state which will comprise non-Israeli Palestine. The Holy places throughout Palestine would be placed under the guardianship of a United Nations Commission made up of adherents to the Protestant, Moslem, Jewish, Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox faiths.

The job of the United Nations Commission for the Holy Places, as it might be called, would be to look into the authenticity of the holy sites in Palestine. It would also be responsible for their repair and preservation (some were damaged in the war); and it would ensure free access for all nations and all faiths at any time.

An OASIS on the INDUSTRIAL SCENE!



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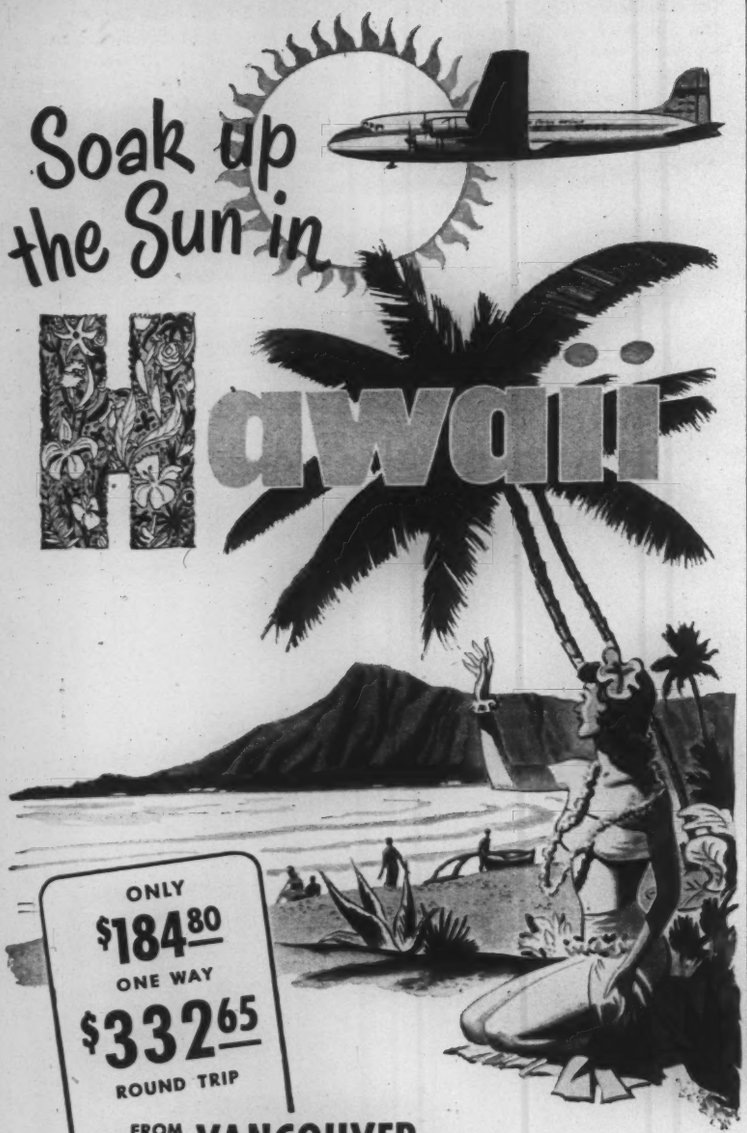

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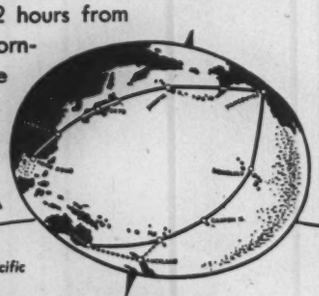

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MARITIME PAYOFF

AN EXPERIMENT conducted this year by New Brunswick's tourist promotion officials may mean big things for the Province in the future.

It had always been assumed that July and August—the school vacation months—were about the only period that American visitors could be induced to motor through New Brunswick. The Labor Day week-end invariably saw the highways congested with homeward-bound cars.

This didn't quite make sense, however. During September and October the scenic countryside is lavishly splashed with scarlet, gold, silver and green, and motorists driving up the St. John River find the spectacle breathtaking in its grandeur. But by that time the Americans, who had never been advised to stay, were always gone. The cars that did arrive from the United States were seeking deer, not landscape panoramas.

So this past summer the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel staged a modest publicity campaign in New England, New York and as far away as Philadelphia—urging Americans to come visit the seaside province in the autumn and see Nature's ceremony of the "changing of the colors".

They were reminded that fall is a cool and pleasant time to travel—that the country fairs are on, the harvesting scene is picturesque, there are handicraft displays and dog shows and other attractions, that hunters can be reasonably confident of getting a deer or two.

The result far exceeded the bureau's hopes. Incoming traffic from the U.S. in September showed an increase of 30 per cent over the same month in 1948, and October volume was up 42 per cent with 13,671 American cars entering New Brunswick. This was a much greater increase than any other Province enjoyed; Ontario was next with a nine per cent boost in October.

Why the significance of this test may be far-reaching: One of New Brunswick's great lacks is enough modern tourist acommodation—country hotels, vacation resorts, cabins, lodges, trailer parks. The cry always has been "The season is too short to warrant the investment". If, now, aggressive promotion work can extend the season at both ends, then private capital for building up tourist playlands will be immediately forthcoming.

—Pan American

"FISHING" *in the Bermuda caves.*

WINTER FAIRS

TWO unusual World's Fairs offer many attractions to this year's winter travelers. One of these is at Lima, capital of Peru. The second opened in December at Port-au-Prince in the West Indian Republic of Haiti.

The Lima Fair, called the "October Fair" although it will operate until April 15, offers at one spot a cross-section of the highlights of Peru. Dedicated to showing Peru's progress, it has assembled exhibits typical of every corner of the republic, including native costumes, historic Inca handicrafts and dress, photographic displays of the scenery of the Andes, and tableaux of native customs.

During its Fair Lima will give itself to gay balls and all forms of entertainment. Bull fights, a moving picture festival, a beauty contest for Latin America's most beautiful girl, a Spanish Week, and many fiestas are scheduled. An International rodeo is also planned, with cowboys from North America contesting with gauchos from South America.

Lima, on Peru's Pacific Coast, is easily reached by plane from the United States in little more than a day and a half.

Port-au-Prince in Haiti, is also holding a fair celebrating the 200th anniversary of its founding by the French. A whole district has been cleared for stately new buildings, which will serve as government headquarters after the fair. It is reached in three hours by plane from Miami, and several cruising steamers will call there during the fair, notably the French Liner *DeGrasse* on its Christmas Cruise from New York, and the *Stella Polaris* on several voyages from New Orleans.

AIR-SEA VACATION

VACATION trips to Bermuda, flying one way and going by ship the other way, have been proving unusually popular.

Airline services to Bermuda fly with great frequency direct from the cities of Toronto, Montreal, New York, Boston and Washington. From seaboard cities the flying time is only three hours on some planes. All air equipment is the very latest in comfort and speed.

The sea voyage is made by the luxury flagship *Queen Of Bermuda* which makes a round trip every week from New York, the voyage lasting less than two days in each direction. Inclusive fares, providing for a choice of hotels in Bermuda, with or without meals, and with or without sightseeing, have been prepared so that anyone can have a complete budgeted Bermuda vacation arranged "while he waits".

art

COMING TO TOWN

"SANTA Claus day", in many Canadian cities, is the brightest festive occasion of the year. Regularly as winter comes, work is abandoned, windows cluttered, and traffic disrupted while a multitude of necks are craned to glimpse Saint Nick's arrival.

Thus, on a cold grey Saturday morning, late last month, Santa Claus made his most triumphant personal appearance of 1949. More than 350,000 assorted small fry, with their patient parents in tow, waited for hours to watch Eaton's 44th annual Santa Claus parade wend its way through five miles of Toronto streets. There were 36 immense floats, representing such familiar childhood friends as Snow White, Cinderella, Mother Goose and Old King Cole. Ninety-six clowns cavorted and some 300 beribboned dancing girls tripped lightly by, dressed as Sea Shells, Butterflies, Silver Stars and Cowgirls. Brightly spicing the procession were assorted animals, Indians, gnomes, Eskimos and animated totem poles. Altogether, more than 700 gaily garbed performers passed by during the nearly half-hour parade.

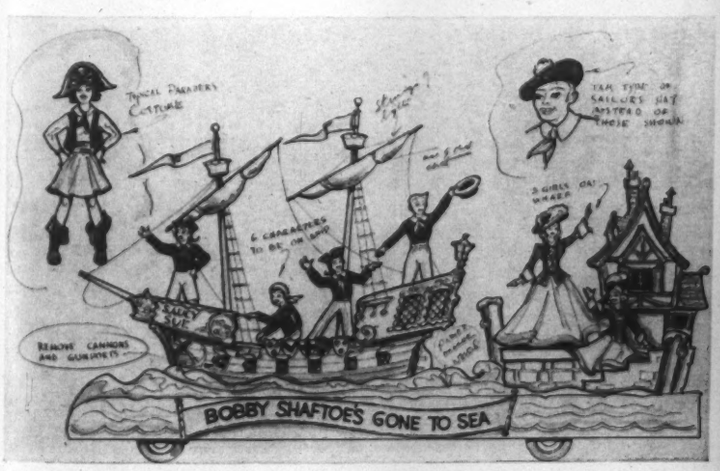
Behind such fancies rests much talent and material expense. Widely varied gifts of artists and artisans are needed to realize the total of mad patterns and colors which go to create a pageant. Eaton's Christmas parade in Toronto (the company also presents parades in Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver) is the nation's largest. Under the direction of imaginative and hard-working Jack Brockie, who has worked on 22 of the 44 yearly pageants, designers and craftsmen are engaged from February until mid-November.

"This never has been a one man show," insists grey-eyed, diplomatic Jack Brockie, "It's as much a cooperative creation as the building of a bridge or a cathedral. I just control the temperaments, that's all." More than temperaments are involved, however. The mode of Santa's arrival has increased manifold in complexity since he first rode into town on a painted packing box one cold winter morning in 1905.

RUBENS: *Triumphal car, 1638.*

Though Santa Claus is a relative newcomer to pageantry, parades themselves are virtually as old as man. Since time immemorial artists have designed floats and costumes for periodic pageants. Today's events are but a whispered echo of the great processions which illumined European cities during the Middle Ages. In many Courts, *daily* cavalcades and processions were the rule. In Venice, there were 36 prescribed annual parades. In England, Queen Elizabeth was intensely devoted to such diversions. Nude and semi-nude figures were often a feature of sixteenth and seventeeth century parades, and when Emperor Charles V made his triumphal entry into Antwerp in 1519, he was greeted by immense *tableaux vivants* of local maidens representing such virtues as Piety, Equity, etc.

Many of history's greatest artists designed floats and arches for pageants. In Milan, Leonardo da Vinci; in Florence, Piero di Cosimo; in Venice, Tintoretto and Veronese; in Flanders, Peter Paul Rubens. One of Rubens' major parade projects involved the painting of hundreds of life size figure and an avenue of sandstone statues. For better or worse, such employment of great art for parades now belongs to history.



EATON'S: *The employment of great art now belongs to history.*

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BEDTIME HOCKEY

WITH Christmas coming, hockey fans in Canada had a choice of three books about their favorite game. For adult fans, it was not much of a choice.

One of the books was a novel of not inconsiderable virtue, one might be called a novel but reads a lot more like an overgrown publicity release, and the third was something entirely new: a series of soap operas starring well-known hockey players.

In the last, "Hockey Heroes" (McClelland & Stewart, $2.25), Ron McAllister has set down for posterity an even dozen of the sporting portraits he turns out weekly for a radio program called "Canadian Sports Album." Some idea of the general tone of the book is given by the fact that several blank pages are set aside with the suggestion: "Have your favorite players autograph here." Readers not fortunate enough to have a favorite hockey player will not be much interested.

The portraits follow a pattern: an

DON MACMILLAN

action opening of the Frank Merriwell type, usually on the rink, a flashback to the early days, a brief resume of the hero's career, and finally a smash closing. Hockey enthusiasts, especially the more youthful, will like this, though they may be a little startled to read that the Maple Leafs once had a goalie named Lorne Chabeau.

Foster Hewitt is by long odds the best hockey broadcaster in the world. He is by no means the best hockey writer. His book, "He Shoots, He Scores!" (Allen, $1.25), purports to be the story of the rise to hockey fame of a clean-living young Canadian named Mat Warren. Actually, under a very thin disguise of fiction, he presents some very sound advice on How to Play Hockey and a questionably sound paean of praise for professional hockey in general and the Toronto Maple Leafs in particular, with special hallelujahs for Conn Smythe.

If all this praise were spread out a little bit more, the net effect on the budding player-reader might well be a salutary one. Certainly it would

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cover such examples of strange writing as: "Heigh! wait a minute . . ." and "But! conditions are not uniform." (On the other hand, most writers make bad broadcasters.)

Don MacMillan's new book, "Rink Rat" (Dent, $3.00), has been widely hailed as the first great hockey novel. But is is not essentially a hockey novel. It is the story of an individual Canadian who happens to play some professional hockey at one stage in his career.

"Rink Rat" is really two books. The first one takes Cave Durrell, a boy from the wrong side of the tracks, and follows him up to the time he leads an underdog team from the West to victory in a Memorial Cup series. In this part there is a lot of good hockey stuff. The individuals who make up the team are varied and real. The motives which drive players and coach are clear and credible. Even the series itself becomes exciting.

When Cave Durrell signs a professional contract, hockey for all valid purposes drops out of the picture. Cave plays, and stars, in some pro games. The real-life players on the New York squad, torn by jealousies, are a welcome contrast to Hewitt's pasteboard heroes. It is not hockey but a woman who provides the turning point in Cave's life.

Few Sports Novels

An unfortunate and unhappy marriage to a bored and wealthy tramp leads to a break with his manager which would have happened in an identical manner had they been in brokerage rather than hockey.

From New York, Cave drifts to California, assorted jobs, and an uninspiring but perceptive mistress. He is depressed by the non-realization of his dream and the apparent loss of the small-town sweetheart of his youth. Somewhat tritely, it is The War which pulls him together again. Hockey comes briefly and unconvincingly back into the picture, when the old Rat line of junior days is reassembled on a service team, and then everybody goes off to war where Cave does well, is wounded, and winds up with his confidence and the girl both regained.

"Rink Rat" is an honest and often moving novel, but it would have been just as good if its hero had never played a game of hockey. The hockey color is refreshingly real, but it is just color.

It is a surprising thing that (with the possible exception of Joel Sayre's "Rackety Rax") no one has ever written a truly fine novel about sport which was really about sport. Football and baseball novels have been turned out by the dozen, and several have been written about boxing. Only the latter proved moving at all, perhaps because in the ring, life is truly bare and elemental.—*K. M.*

HALL OF FAME

IT IS NOT CLEAR just what practical advantages come with appointment to an athletic Hall of Fame, aside from a neatly framed certificate suitable for hanging, but contemplation by an outsider of the membership list supplies considerable material for nostalgic reminiscence for sports fans.

Look at some of the names in the newly-instituted Hall of Fame of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. So far, those selected have all been Canadian Olympic heroes (and heroines) of the past. In some cases, the distant past.

Remember William J. Sherring, of Hamilton, Ontario? He won the Olympic marathon in 1906 with a time of 2h. 51m. 23 3-5 s.

In 1912, at Stockholm, George H. Goulding of Toronto, set a record in the 10,000 meter walk which stood until last year's Olympics, and Montreal's George R. Hodgson swam to victory at 400 and 1,500 meters.

Move along to 1920, to Antwerp. Another Montrealer, Bert Schneider, punched his way to the top of the welterweight boxing competition, while Earl J. Thompson was winning the 110 meter hurdles.

Nothing much happened in 1924, but four years later Percy Williams moved fast enough on an Amsterdam track to take both the 100 and 200 meter running events.

That was 21 years ago. Seventeen years ago, almost yesterday, in Los Angeles, Duncan McNaughton of Vancouver won the high jump and Horace (Lefty) Gwynne of Toronto brought home the bantamweight boxing title.

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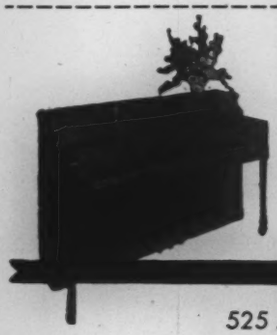

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Turnabout

■ Since 1912 English-born **Professor John Satterly** has been amazing the authorities and wowing physics students at the University of Toronto with his showmanship.

Last week, however, on his 70th (retirement age) birthday it was the students' turn. For half an hour the Professor took what he usually gave—rockets, explosions and liquid gas—with a box containing the prettiest girl in the class for added measure.

—U of T

SATTERLY: *Rockets and liquid air.*

After sharing two birthday cakes with the students, Professor Satterly rose: "After 37 years," he said, "it's time to get out. No lecture today."

Honors

■ **General Hoyt S. Vandenberg,** Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force, expressed thanks to the Canadian Navy, especially *HMCS Haida,* for rescuing 18 survivors of a crashed B-29.

Officers and men of the *Haida* found they had become Honorary Texans because the co-pilot of the B-29 was a Texan. They can henceforth wear cowboy boots, ten-gallon hats but "to conserve horsepower no bronc riding test is required."

■ **Dr. E. S. Archibald,** 64, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, was named No. 1 Farmer of the year by Directors of the Ottawa Winter Fair who are hoping to form a club on the lines of the Famous Saddle and Sirloin Club of the Union Stockyards in Chicago.

—CP

NO. 1 FARMER

■ The BC Federation of Agriculture gave a dinner in honor of **Charles A. Hayden,** founder of the national body, and retiring Secretary of the provincial division. A former Ottawa reporter and later Managing Editor of *The Calgary Albertan* and *The Calgary Herald,* he will continue publishing his *Country Life* magazine in Vernon.

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people

■ Acknowledged one of the best-informed jet test pilots, **Squadron Leader Bill Waterton,** 33, formerly of Edmonton, arrived in Canada to test Avro's XC-100 jet fighter which may prove to be the first really long-range fighter in this field. Waterton, who joined the RAF early in the war and is now chief test pilot of Gloster Aircraft Co., Avro associate, in Britain, spoke of the possibilities of civil jet aviation. One of the toughest problems was getting the customers down from 40,000 feet: "I can do it in a minute and a half, but I suppose you'd have to let the passengers down more gently."

—TCA
JET PILOT

■ **Violet Houck** and **Essie Pattison** of Winnipeg hope to be home for Christmas after circling the world by bicycle, bus, car, train and plane since they left home on May 1, 1947, with $300 each. They went to Australia and worked as ledger clerks, then to New Zealand and South Africa, Cairo and Naples. Here they got bicycles and pedalled across Europe. In England they took office jobs and cycled around the country at every opportunity. No, they're not broke but "badly bent." But it was worth it.

then and now

Anniversaries

Dec. 17, 75th; the Rt. Hon. **W. L. Mackenzie King.**

Golden wedding of BC's former premier and elder statesman, **T. D. "Duff" Pattullo,** 76, at Victoria. Recalling the old days in the Yukon where he was married, he says: "I've had a lot of fun, but I'd love to start all over again. On this continent today there's more opportunity for young people than there was even in those days."

Dec. 13, 67th; the Hon. **Wilfrid Bovey,** Member of the Legislative Council, Province of Quebec.

Marriage

Byng Whitteker, radio commentator, to Edna Metcalf Smith, Toronto.

Retirement

R. C. Vaughan, retiring Dec. 31 as CNR Chairman and President, says "the railways are still the biggest industry in Canada. . ."

Deaths

Burdick (Burt) A. Trestrail, in Toronto after a long illness. Pioneer in radio in the early 1920's, he was a native of Kansas City who came to Canada in 1912 and later became a Canadian citizen.

Dr. W. F. Gillespie, 57, 1947 president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgical Services at the University of Alberta since 1940; he joined the University staff in 1925.

Senator George Penny, 51, of Rames, Newfoundland. A Liberal, he was active in the movement for confederation with Canada; in Ottawa, of bronchial pneumonia.

Charles Edward Wheeler, 79, for more than 50 years organist and choir leader in London, Ont; composer of many works for church services.

Ben T. Chappel, 72, former CNR superintendent at Vancouver and Saskatoon. Well-known member of Saskatoon's Exhibition Board.

Dr. A. E. Braithwaite, 87, former Alberta Provincial Coroner and a pioneer member with the longest service in Royal Northwest Mounted Police (as a surgeon), serving in the Riel Rebellion and witnessing the hanging of Louis Riel at Regina in 1885.

Stanislas Blanchard, 80, former High Sheriff of Restigouche County, NB, and Liberal MP; at Dalhousie, NB, after a stroke. A native of Rustico, PEI.

The **Rev. John Antle,** 84, founder of the Columbia Coast Mission, and Coast mission worker in BC since 1899. Taken out to sea in his ship *The Reverie* for burial.

Ferdinand I. Spielman, 68, son of Sir Isadore Spielman, prominent Montreal businessman, and founder, Treasurer and Honorary Vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Edward Chaput, 70, early prospector of the Ontario and Quebec Northland, active for over 40 years in the mining field; of a heart attack in Toronto. Co-discoverer of the Tech-Hughes Gold Mine at Kirkland Lake, Ont.

Owen Staples, 82, Toronto artist whose paintings of early local landmarks are hung in the City Hall and public libraries.

Mrs. Smith goes shopping

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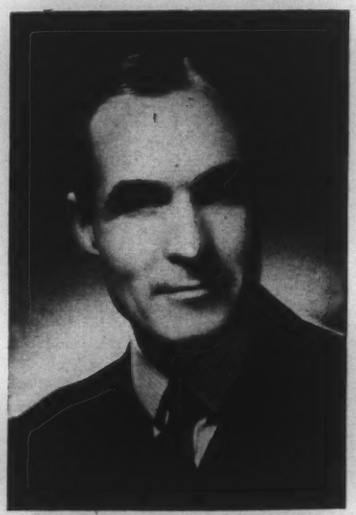
education

HIROSHIMA, ONTARIO

DUST from the educational bomb exploded by Hon. Dana Porter, Ontario's Minister of Education, is still settling.

The reactions of individual Board members range from enthusiastic to vitriolic, plentifully interspersed with bovine. The press is unusually full of "spokesmen," most of whom applaud the Minister's two loudest explosions, — the abolition of Ontario High School Examinations and the regrouping of Grades 1-13 into four larger divisions. Everywhere is the persistent rumor that the Minister blandly stole the bomb from the Royal Commission on Education. First formed in 1945, that body has yet to issue a report.



A BOMB: *Minister Porter dropped one.*

But among educators, what are the reactions to the new proposals? The press has sedulously avoided printing exactly what educators are thinking. So SATURDAY NIGHT posed two questions to 12 progressive teachers in an Ontario urban community.

The two questions were: "What is your personal reaction to permanent multi-grade classes?" and "Why (or why not) is it a good idea to abolish High School Entrance Examinations?"

Of the 12, only two opposed multi-grade classes. Chief objections: means more emphasis on facts and drills; majority of classrooms are too small for numerous activities to be carried on successfully at once; difficulty of providing seat-work for several groups.

The ten teachers in favor of multi-grade classes were enthusiastic. Some of their comments: a logical step with sound pedagogic principles behind it; should develop a habit among pupils of self reliance; teachers will get to know pupils better; presents opportunity for development of cooperation; the child becomes a more definite personality to mould; introduces "individual care and attention" that until now existed only at teachers' bull-sessions.

Oddly, the 12 teachers were unanimous in applauding the abolition of High School Entrance Examinations. Here are some opinions: they have outlived usefulness; test a minority of subjects taught; place the emphasis on academic ability and negate important social attributes; fail to note individual differences. Also the standard has fallen so low any lame-brain can pass; their only purpose was to ease conscience of Grade 8 teachers, who now can pass blame on to the Entrance Board for allowing such poor material to enter secondary schools; "Entrance" suggests a greater change in school-life than should be experienced by children of that age; the work should not change abruptly after Grade 8; uniformity of standards is merely a convenience of educational institutions and loses sight of the child and his needs.

If these 12 teachers are typical of their profession in Ontario—and they probably are — Minister Porter will be staunchly supported by those who can literally make or break his plans for the future.

SOMETHING OLD

"OUR New Brunswick Story" (Gage, $1.25), by Jessie I. Lawson, LLD, and Jean MacCallum Sweet, has been used by Grade 5 and 6 pupils in New Brunswick for more than a year. At present New Canadians in the Adult Education classes of that province are finding it helpful.

This remarkably good social studies text has never been noticed in the press. It is a pity that it has not received the recognition, other than provincial authorization, which is its rightful due. Certainly there is nothing departmentally-placed in the hands of Ontario children of Grades 5-6 which comes even close to comparison with it.

One of the many excellent features is the use of a poem to introduce each of the six main sections into which the volume is divided. Since only one is signed (Sir Charles G. D. Roberts), it is assumed that one of the co-authors of the book composed the remaining five. If so, she has a fine feeling for literary quality and appeal to children, and her anonymity is unwarranted modesty.

Chief among the merits of this text is the stress on *how the people lived*, rather than on great names; six whole chapters devoted to the Indians; copious illustrative material and human interest stories. Most quotable sentence: "Of all our industries, the most important is education."

■ Can you imagine dentistry by telephone? What could be more pleasant? But it isn't the patient; it's the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Toronto. A new extension course is offering six lectures, two hours each, once a month, to faculty members only. The lectures, telephoned from the University of Illinois, will include oral diagnosis, cancer control, dental pain, dentistry for children, dental decay and "the role of masticatory mechanism in reconstructive dentistry." The University of Illinois will perform an extraction on each dentist taking the course. The extraction, ten dollars.

U.K and commonwealth

THE DECENCIES OF LIFE

THERE ARE STILL times, even in this worried and rather bad-tempered age, when the House of Commons seems to justify the old description of it as "the finest club in the world," just a lot of nice, kindly fellows who, whatever may sometimes be said for their heads, have their hearts in the right place, and whose manners are charming. There was such an occasion when Mr. Churchill walked in on his 75th birthday. They rose on both sides of the House to cheer him with a friendly heartiness there was no mistaking.

The Prime Minister presented to him the congratulations and good wishes of the House. And Mr. Churchill, obviously very much moved by his reception, said that it was one which brought home to him

—Miller

RIGHT *of the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, to comment on state of the nation is denied by War Minister Shinwell as "meddling in politics." A warm controversy has resulted.*

"how far more great are all these sentiments that unite us than are the still quite important matters which are so often the occasion of debate in this House and out of doors."

So back to the political tilting ground and the splintering of lances and the crash of mace on helmet. The blows will be laid on none the less vigorously for this pleasant interlude, but it is a reminder of the fundamental decencies of public life, never very far from the surface in this friendly and tolerant country.

POINT OF NO RETURN

BRITISH transport seems to be going deeper and deeper into "the red," with little prospect of any early halt in its incarnadined progress. The loss of £5,000,000 in 1948 is now raised to £20,000,000 for 1949; and no earnest Socialist jumps up to insist that this is a flagrant and malicious Tory exaggeration.

In presenting the report of the British Transport Commission to the House of Commons, the Minister of Transport gave notice that the Commission was asking for substantial increases in railway freight charges, especially in such heavier commodities as coal and steel. Freight charges, incidentally, are already 55 per cent higher than in 1939.

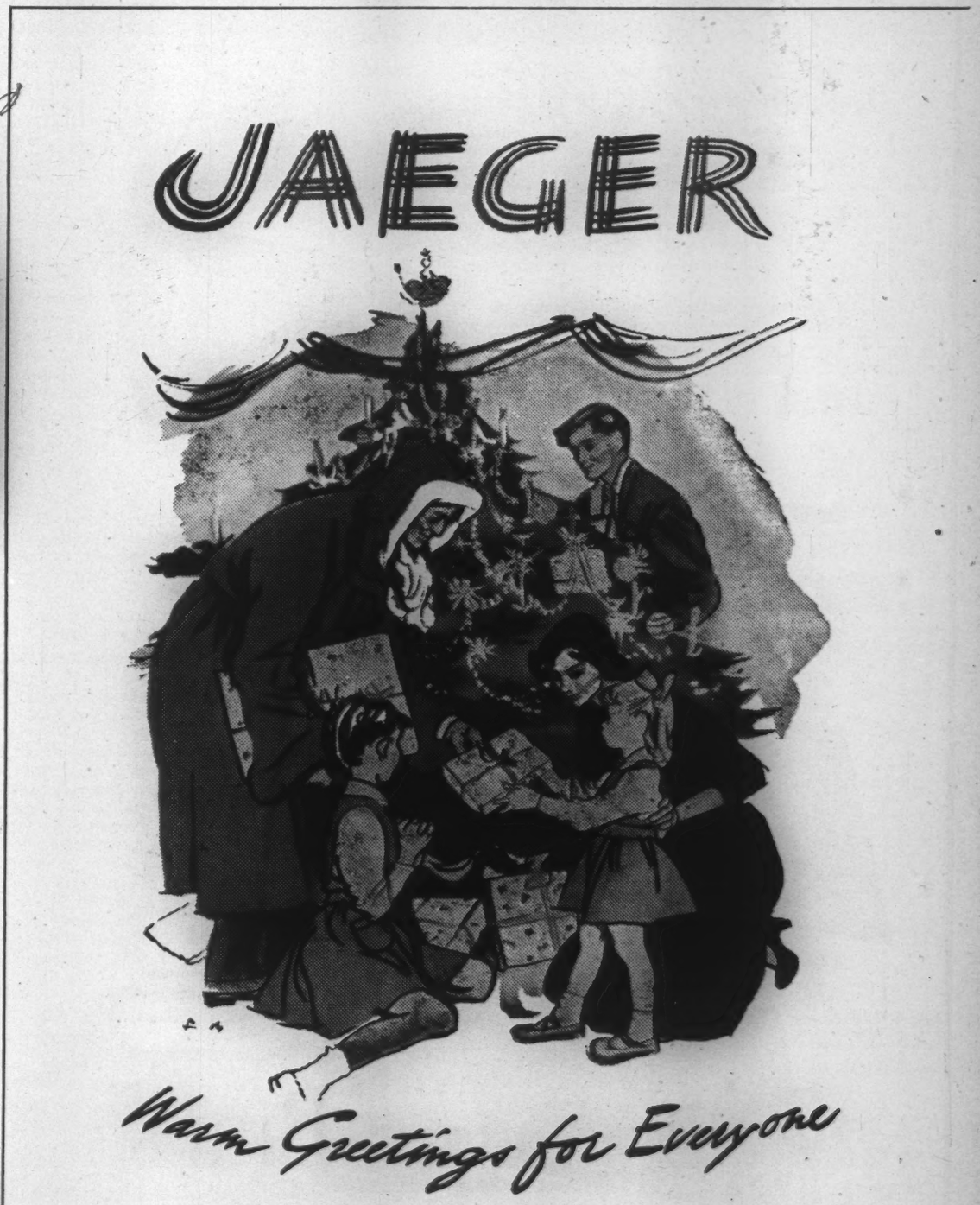
Passenger fares are not to go up—not now, at least. Not till after the elections? Well, perhaps partly for that reason, perhaps even a lot, but also for the reason that passenger fares have just about reached "the point of no return". The people who used carelessly to run up to Town to do a little shopping or to see a show are already ceasing to do it. The higher fares go, the fewer will be the passengers whose journeys are not absolutely necessary; and not even in a Welfare State can empty trains be run at a profit.

The increase in freight charges will be another and a heavy burden on British industry, already bowed down under the weight it carries. But if British railways are to pay their way, it is clear that they must raise their charges or get a subsidy—which merely means putting it up to the tax-payer to pay it. And, for the present at least, the suggestion of a subsidy is frowned upon by the Minister of Transport, as though it were a proffered tip.

TIRED OF CONTROLS

RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY, for what happens in one country does not so very often happen in another, anti-Socialists in Britain are greatly heartened by the defeat of the Labor Governments in New Zealand and Australia after many years of office.

Various explanations are given of these generally unexpected results, including the natural but not always explicable swing of the political pendulum, the feeling that Labor had been in power long enough. But there can be little doubt that public weariness with controls and restrictions and excessive centralization had a good deal to do with it. Could it happen here? It might, of course, but it wouldn't do to gamble very heavily on it. Our Socialists have been in power for only five years.—*P.O'D.*



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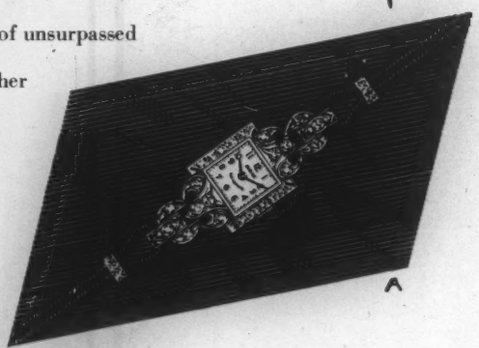

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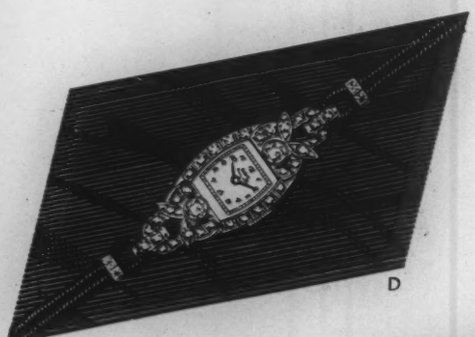

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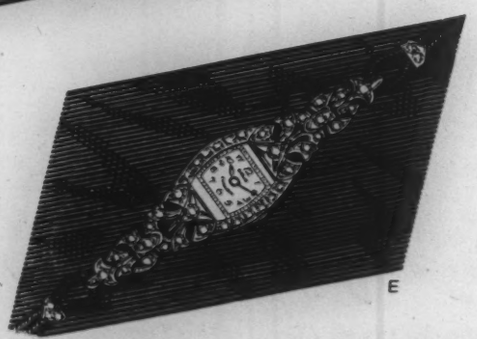

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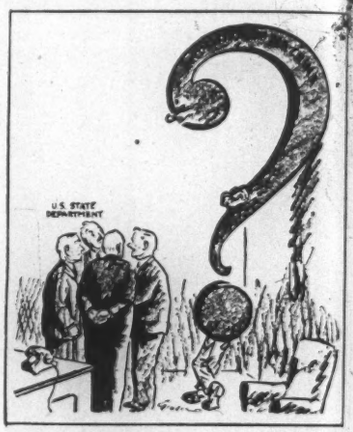
U.S. affairs

DOCTORS' CRUSADE

AMERICAN DOCTORS, 4,000 of them, have come to Washington for what they call a "clinical session." They modestly disclaim that the conference is likely to produce any "hot news." But you can sense by talking to them individually, or by listening to their speakers, that they view this meeting as part of a crusade.

They have bearded their arch-enemy in his den. They have invaded the stronghold of collectivism, of government-controlled medical plans, with a campaign to keep the House of Medicine free.

You can sense the intensity of their belief that, as exponents of "free enterprise" in the practice of their profession, they are defending a principle



—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

INDIGNITIES *meted out by Chinese Communists to U.S. representatives will delay recognition, as this would bring acrimonious debate in Congress.*

that is the foundation stone of American strength, the dignity and the freedom of the individual.

Certainly there was more than mere chance in the selection of the national capital for this AMA meeting, just prior to the opening of the second session of the 81st Congress, and in the face of President Truman's pledge to renew the legislative battle for his health and medical program.

The medicos ask for the collection of a $3,000,000 campaign fund, which they plan to maintain through a $25-a-year assessment, something new in the AMA. Hitherto their chief source of funds was the advertising revenue of the rich *Journal of the American Medical Association*, formerly edited by the brilliant but controversial Dr. Morris Fishbein.

The profession has called for a more moderate editorial line in the *Journal*, and has appointed able, Canadian-born Dr. Austin Smith to take over the editorship. But in defending freedom of medical enterprise, the AMA is continuing the fight that Morris Fishbein carried on so vigorously.

They have an uphill battle on their hands, because many Americans believe that the government's health project is a sincere attempt to bring adequate medical care to millions who are not getting it now.

books

TREASON AT YORK — by John F. Hayes — Copp, Clark—$2.75.

■ John Hayes, a prominent printing company executive in Toronto, is one of Canada's outstanding teller of tales for boys. And he writes them in spare time! He has discovered the knack of combining history and high adventure into a narrative that serves two purposes. First, it will entertain boys 11-16; secondly it will make history live for them such as few classroom studies can.

"Treason at York" deals with the War of 1812 and the part that young Alan Crawford played in it. Historical characters and fast-paced events furnish a lively environment for the make-believe characters. The story is all of one piece—as historical fiction and as a first rate narrative for youth.

PET TALE by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll—Oxford—$1.75.

■ Children 4-8 will find this book, with lots of pictures and easy reading matter, a gay new experience. The race horse was a pet, who had a pet donkey, who had a pet lamb, who had a pet rabbit, who had a pet mouse, who didn't have any pet at all but wanted one.

From "Seeing for Ourselves"

SEEING FOR OURSELVES — by L. H. Adair and T. J. Sanderson—Ryerson—$1.35.

■ A new book for Canadian public school grades 3 and 4, Social Studies is a mine of information in text and illustration. It is a book of interest to any youngster 8-10. Life and customs of our pioneers and the Indians, chapters on our early industries, line drawings that both entertain and make a point in detail—all are combined here. Drawings are by the talented Canadian illustrator Hugh Weatherby. L. H. Adair is Mrs. Hugh Weatherby.

THE MODEL SHIPBUILDER — Hutchinson and Portch—Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.

■ Two Commanders of the Royal Navy write a book on model shipbuilding giving detailed plans, blueprints and step-by-step descriptions of the making of model destroyers, motor boats and coasters. (For the young carpenter at any age.)

UNDERGROUND ESCAPE—by Evelyn C. Nevin —Ryerson—$3.25.

■ Although this book is American in theme and setting it will appeal to all children (10-15) who have a sense of human right. It is the story of the Underground in the United States which aided the escape of slaves. It might make a supplementary piece to Huckleberry Finn. Illustrations by Beth and Joe Krush.

From "Treason at York"

MOUNTY IN A JEEP—by T. Morris Longstreth —Macmillan—$2.50.

■ This is the story of Sam Acton, a young Mounty, who becomes discontented with a headquarters job and is on the verge of leaving the Force when he is transferred to an outpost in the north. From then on his life is an exciting one as he copes with renegades and unbelievers who practise unfair dealings with the Indians. The book will please young Canadians (12-16) with a love for adventure stories.

DAISY, A FARM FABLE—by Dorothy and Nils Hogner—Oxford—$1.75.

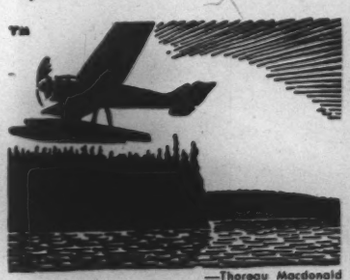
■ Daisy, the young workhorse, wanted to do something more spectacular in life than pull a plough. One day she was taken to the county fair and tried to prance around the ring like a pony. When she was made to pull a load the same as she did at home, her humiliation was complete. But when she was awarded the blue ribbon for pulling the heaviest load, she realized this was what she could do best and she never tried to prance again. For boys and girls 5-7.

THISTLY B—by Tasha Tudor—Oxford—$1.75.

■ Boys and girls (4-7) have a story here about an unusual canary. Tasha Tudor's charming color pictures illustrate the tale.

YOUNG BUSH PILOT—by Jack Hambleton—Longmans, Green—$2.75.

■ Bill Hanson, whose earlier adventures were recounted in "Forest Ranger," now turns up with his pilot's license and a job with the permanent staff of the Ontario Forestry Service. He and his plane, the famous CF-BIM, become involved in the worst fire season the northland has ever known. The story of the epic fight against a runaway forest fire and the tracking down of a notorious poacher, is filled with excitement and once more establishes Bill as a hero in the eyes of his young followers who by now, presumably, are legion. Drawings by Thoreau MacDonald. For boys 12-16.



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This is Dorothy Jane your favourite teacher of Kindergarten of the Air!

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has the songs and stories, even the music from the programmes. It is full of drawings by Lloyd Scott and is only $1.75.

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Silver ladle, circa 1709, 29.50

Simpson's TORONTO

films

BAD TO WORSE

THE FIRST time I ever saw Bette Davis was in a picture entitled "Bad Sister." The heroine was a ruthless smalltown flirt, a narcissistic type who couldn't pass a mirror without pausing to kiss herself ecstatically. Naturally she captivated all the men, including the best beau of her older sister, a sad, gentle girl without the spirit to fight back. Bette Davis wasn't the heroine however. She was the gentle, unhappy sister.

There was an interval after that in which nothing much happened. Then in one triumphant leap Bette became the awful incandescent Mildred in "Of Human Bondage," and established herself for good as the screen's unchallenged female incorrigible. Since then she has frequently worried her admirers by backsliding into respectability, but these lapses have been temporary. They are now triumphantly corrected in "Beyond the Forest," which promises to be the final revelation of the disheveled modern female psyche.

Here Bette Davis, playing the role of a smalltown matron married to a rather simple-minded doctor (Joseph Cotten), manages to reap all the wild oats she has been sowing since "Of Human Bondage." The worst that Mildred did was to ruin a man's life and wreck his living quarters, and the most serious lapse of Regina in "The Little Foxes" was to withhold the digitalis tablets when her husband was dying of a heart attack. Rosa Moline's behavior makes both Mildred and Regina look like counsellors at a girls' summer camp.

HER more spectacular derelictions are adultery and murder, including the murder of her unborn child. But even when Rosa isn't breaking the Decalogue she is busy making herself intolerable in dozens of minor ways. She shamefully neglects her husband, leaving him to forage his own cold meals from the refrigerator. She bullies her half-breed maid, she is rude to the townspeople, and when guests arrive for dinner she amuses herself by insulting her husband through the meal. She lives in a private little hell because she can't have a mink coat and venetian blinds in the upstairs bedroom, and she is quite capable of waking her tired doctor up in the middle of the night to remind him that he is sharing her hell with her. She makes awful scenes in taxicabs.

IN SPITE of all this Reta is treated with astonishing consideration by everybody in her bedevilled circle. When she takes her hip-swinging way down Main Street talking loudly to herself ("Me, Rosa Moline! I'll show 'em!") the townspeople agree tolerantly that Rosa was always different from a girl. She taunts and insults her lover (David Brian), who forgives her, then rushes back to her husband, who obligingly takes her back. One old-timer (Minor Watson) refuses to accommodate himself to Rosa's demands; so she shoots him. But the jury agreeably acquits her on the

ground that the shooting was accidental, and Rosa is the only one to show indignation at the verdict—"Me, Rosa Moline, who never missed a shot in my life!"

In "Of Human Bondage" and "The Little Foxes" Bette Davis had the support of a literate and imaginative script. "Beyond the Forest" however, puts her almost completely on her own, with no hint from the screen-author about how to make her heroine credible or even comprehensible. This is too much to ask of any actress, however talented. It may also be too much to demand that Bette Davis should continue indefinitely with her exhibitions of female depravity. A picture can go too often to the well and this one does.

"THE RECKLESS MOMENT" is also a study in depravity; after "Beyond the Forest" it seemed quite charged with reason. This is a story of blackmailing, with James Mason as the blackmailer and Joan Bennett as his victim. She has killed, more or less accidentally, a man who is threatening the happiness of her young daughter, and it is for her child's sake as much as her own that she tries to conceal the crime. Then the blackmailer turns up with a package of daughter's letters and presently, being a susceptible Irish type, falls in love with the mother.

IT IS a relatively unpretentious film, but it is tautly directed and intelligently acted. It even contrives to sketch out a recognizable human relationship between blackmailer and victim under circumstances admittedly both violent and peculiar. James Mason's blackmailer is shabby and furtive and at the same time persuasively Celtic, and Joan Bennett in the mother role achieves considerable intensity without yielding to sentiment, a rare accomplishment on the screen.

In addition, someone concerned in the film seems to have had a quick and accurate eye for the detail of ordinary living, and the normal family background is expertly employed as both setting and contrast. There isn't a better formula for the presentation of melodrama.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

BAD *woman. Bette Davis (with Joseph Cotten) in "Beyond the Forest."*

intermission

Memories And Assessments

by J. E. Middleton

INTO our conversation about old times my friend, the Gallant Lady, threw a monkey-wrench. "Don't ask me about anything important; like who married whom, or why our constituency went Liberal in 1896. I forget. I have heard that Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Huttonville. I don't remember having seen him then. Two more important figures of those times stick in my memory; the travelling tinsmith, with his shiny cups and saucepans, and the ash-gatherer who came around every spring and gave us a few bars of poor soap for our winter's wood-ashes. And I remember that our Member's wife was the ash-gatherer's daughter, as Brother Tom always called her.

"Last Sunday our minister said that we remember *everything*. As he said, 'the tablets are inscribed and put away in the Unconscious, to be recalled at any time by Association.' A terribly learned man, our minister; knows all about Freud and Jung and William James. For all that, I don't believe it. I remember only what interests me at the time. When I was learning the Shorter Catechism on Sunday afternoons I had a new pink dress, with a pleated skirt and glass buttons. I can see it now. But I'm afraid that for me the Shorter Catechism wasn't short enough." This last, with a sigh and a chuckle.

SHE was looking out of the window, past the trumpet-vine, to her broad acres, with the woods in the background, pulling the ears of Toby the pup, and (I know) remembering the happy farm home of her childhood, the years of public appearance as a singer of elegance and charm, the good husband who took her back to her beloved countryside, and then, too soon, passed over Deep River, leaving her to busy herself alone with prize sheep and cattle and the multiple duties of a pasture-farm.

"Maybe I was thirteen or so," she resumed, "when I was permitted to go with an older girl for a week-end visit to the city.

"On Sunday evening we went to a Methodist Church! That, in itself, was an adventure for us, Presbyterians as we were. One thing only I remember of that service; a baritone, singing the solo parts in 'Saviour, When Night Involves the Skies.' That old Harry B. Shelley anthem is waved aside by the modern critics, but even yet it's all right with me. I thought that night if the baritones in Heaven sang as well as this man—whose name I never knew—it might be worth while going there—not immediately, but ultimately."

"I suppose," she continued, "this was the beginning of my interest in music. Not long after I began driving to town every Saturday, twelve miles, to take piano and singing lessons, and doing solfeggi all week—with my stomach held in. I was the only girl in our family and was humored. The boys were out when I was exercising, and Mother could put up with anything. Then came a time when I was schooling the boys, four of them, all with good voices and a still later time when I was 'in the Profession' as they say. Oh, well, a lot of water flows under bridges, if you give it time."

There was a knock on the door. The assessor had called, understanding that Mrs. Faraday wanted to see him. He was as solemn as assessors generally are; timid creatures, overcharged with responsibility.

"Overcharged" seems to be a suitable word in this connection, for Cecilia didn't like her assessment notice and had some questions to ask.

Why had the man put on an extra $500?

"Considering current land values and the fine condition of this particular farm," began the assessor.

"Wait a minute," said Cecilia. "Bill Darlington's land is as good as mine and the buildings better kept. You made no increase there."

"Now, Mrs. Faraday, the two places don't compare. Your woodlot alone—"

"Same size as it was last year and ten years ago. Tell me, are you a graduate engineer?"

"No."

"Or an OAC graduate?"

"No."

"Or an insurance valuator?"

"Certainly not."

"Then how do you calculate farm assessments?"

"Oh, just in the ordinary way, following current prices, using my eyes, and ears."

"If you hear a rumor that some one has had a good year, you jack up things a bit. Is that the plan?"

"Mrs. Faraday, your assessment has been two low for a long while. Something had to be done about it, in justice to the neighbors. I have a conscience, you know. You can appeal to the Court of Revision. Good afternoon."

She turned to me saying, "Ten years from now all I will be able to remember of this business will be that George Adams, the expert assessor, had a conscience, poor man."

Balkan Sobranie Cigarettes are now obtainable for particular smokers who know and appreciate the quality blend of a better cigarette.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 86

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1949, payable by cheque dated January 16th, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on December 31st, 1949. Such cheques will be mailed on January 14th, 1950, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
November 30th, 1949.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

GOLDEN BROWN *the lordly turkey awaits ministrations of household's carver.*

White or Dark Meat?

This is the moment when the master of the household must live up to his role. A glance at the photographs will show him how to give a smooth, expert performance.

(1) Cutting leg from body.

(2) Thigh, drumstick separation.

(3) Removal of the wing.

(4) Slicing of the breast.

EXPERT carving is as essential to the enjoyment of the holiday turkey as selection and cookery of the bird. Photographs of the turkey carving on this page are from a Paramount Popular Science short subject film. Carving was done by Paul Goeser of Swift & Company Research Laboratories. Required: a razor edge on the carving knife, guard up on the fork.

Here are four important steps in the procedure, pictured from left to right:

(1) Place knife between thigh and body and cut through skin to joint. Separate by pressing the leg outward with knife and bending the leg back with fork.

(2) Separate thigh and drumstick and slice off dark meat for service. If the bird is well done, this separation is easy.

(3) Disjoint the wing and separate from body same as the leg. Insert fork through ribs above backbone. Make a cut above wing joint through the body frame.

(4) Slice downward with straight, even strokes, beginning halfway up the breast. When knife reaches incision above wing bone, the slices will fall free.

Large Bite:

So You Don't Pay Taxes!

by Lillian D. Millar

"I DON'T BOTHER my head about taxes," declared a friend complacently. "My husband looks after all that sort of thing."

"Don't fool yourself," I retorted. "Your husband may pay the tax bills but—though you may not realize it—as spender of the bulk of the family income you pay out much more in taxes than your husband does."

We Canadians pay in taxes more than one-quarter of our total national income—28 per cent to be exact—and no matter how we try to wriggle out of it, almost all of this eventually comes out of the pockets of the consumer. No housewife can afford to shrug off an item which takes such a large bite out of the family dollar, one which ranks in size with housing costs. Instead she needs to find out just how much she passes over to governments to spend. She needs to know what they do with her dollars so that she may know whether she is getting her money's worth.

This huge pile of tax money is divided three ways. The Federal Government gets the lion's share, 78 per cent of the whole. The provinces get 10 per cent and the municipalities 12 per cent.

Extraction

Each government has its own methods of extracting our tax dollars. The British North America Act expressly states that the provinces, and their children the municipalities, must employ only direct taxation.

This means that they must come out flatfoot and tell you when they take your tax money. When you go to the movies you see the price of the ticket and the tax stated separately. When you buy gas, the amount of the tax is on the gas pump. You know what you pay for a car licence. If provinces or municipalities levy a sales tax, it must be on the retail level so that you can know that you are paying it every time you buy an article. But the Federal Government has no such restrictions. It may catch you in any way it can devise. If you don't like a tax, the weight of public opinion is the only way to get rid of it.

We do not want to bore you with a lot of figures but it is important that you should know the relative importance of the different kinds of taxes, how much each type contributes to the whole tax pot. Here is how the various governments extract our tax dollars—

Federal Government:

35%	personal income taxes
21%	taxes on companies
12%	sales tax
9%	customs duties
7%	tobacco
4%	liquor
9%	miscellaneous commodities
3%	other
100%	

Provincial Governments:

37%	from liquor
21%	from gasoline
12%	from motor vehicles
9%	succession duties
8%	sales tax
13%	other sources
100%	

Municipal Governments:

89%	from real property taxes
3%	from sales tax
8%	from other sources
100%	

Let us look at these to find out what taxes your husband pays and to discover the hidden taxes you unconsciously pay. Your husband pays his personal income tax; there is nothing hidden about that one. If you own your home, he pays the property tax.

He gets the licence for the car and he pays the tax on the gasoline it uses. He pays taxes if he buys liquor or tobacco.

Now what do you pay? Look at the chart of Federal Government taxes. You pay most of that 62 per cent hidden taxes. You may be shocked to learn that while a tax is levied on a company, it is you who eventually pay it. You pay the sales tax, the customs duties and the tax on miscellaneous commodities such as furs, cosmetics, jewelry, etc. You pay in all sorts of devious ways.

You go down town and buy an article. The price you pay for it may include a large part of the tax costs of the company which manufactured it, the customs duties it paid on any imported materials which went into it, the income taxes of the company, the property tax on its factory and other property, the automobile licences and the gasoline taxes on the company's trucks. These all go into the company's expenses and can be included in the price of its products if lack of competition from other companies, or lack of resistance by the buyers to higher prices, allows it.

When the factory sells the article to the retail store, it has to add 8 per cent sales tax and of course that also goes into the price. In the mark-up between the buying and the selling price, you pay the taxes of the retail store—its income taxes, its property taxes, licences on cars and trucks and gasoline tax. By the time you buy the article, its price is chock full of taxes.

Perhaps you live in rented quarters and you believe that you don't pay any property taxes. Your landlord

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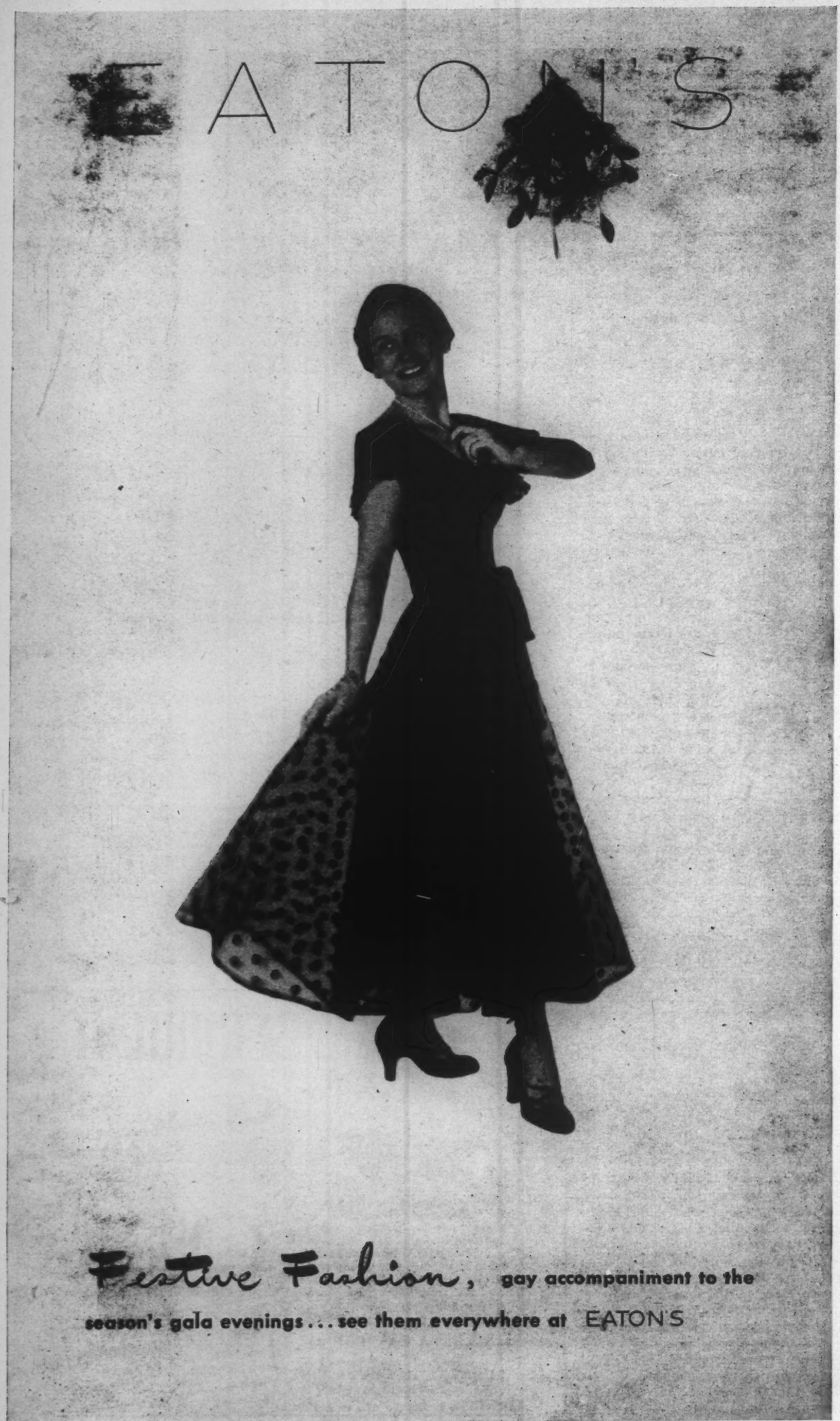

may send the cheque for the taxes on your house, but it is you who really pay because the amount of the taxes is included in your rent. Tenants have just as much interest in their municipal taxes as home owners do because they pay too.

The 28 per cent slice of the national income which goes for taxes is no trifle, no matter how painlessly it may be extracted from us. But whether it is too much can be determined only when we know what the money goes for. When we see how it is spent we may, or we may not consider that it is worth the amount we have to pay. Here is how the total ordinary expenditures of all governments are distributed. These do not include capital expenditures such as public works or railways; or special expenditures due to the conversion from war to peace such as war service gratuities, rehabilitation of veterans, subsidies to maintain price ceiling, etc.

Interest on public debt		22%
Public welfare—as follows		19%
Hospitals and health services	16%	
Family allowances	44%	
Old age & blind pensions	15%	
Labor & unemployment ins.	9%	
Other	16%	
	100%	
Defence—army, navy, airforce		11%
Veterans—pensions, health care and allowances to dependents		9%
Education		9%
Transportation services		6%
Other		24%
Total ord. expenses all governments		100%

You will see that the biggest single item is the interest on the public debt, most of which is the cost of two wars. We have a personal stake in this because about 85 per cent of it is the interest on bonds which, of course, comes back to us.

Nearly one dollar out of five spent by governments goes in government grants to hospitals, health services and research, family allowances, old age and blind pensions, the government's share of unemployment insurance and other services for the welfare of the people.

With present-day troubled conditions, few would question the advisability of spending money on defence. Transportation services are essential to the life of the country, and of course no one grudges the money paid to disabled veterans, or that spent for education. These six items account for more than three-quarters of the governments' ordinary expenditures and it is difficult to see how any one could be cut out or even greatly reduced.

It would appear that high government spending is here to stay and as the governments have no other way to get the money except from you and me, it is worth our while to consider just how much we are paying and the best way for us to pay this money.

All students of taxation agree that the fairest and the soundest form of taxation is personal income tax and taxes on luxury commodities. When income is taxed, the circumstances of the taxpayer are taken into considera-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

the lighter side

Scrooge Revised

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SCROOGE woke up slowly, with something on his mind. Then he remembered he must order the prize turkey for the Cratchits and try to find the special stamp collection Tiny Tim had hinted at. "Not one of the crummy collections filled with duplicates," the little fellow had said.

"Drat the boy!" muttered Scrooge; and at that moment the curtains at the foot of his bed parted and there stood the Ghost of Christmas Past. He was wearing his green robe and his wreath of holly, but there was a touch of severity in his look. He beckoned as usual, and it was useless, as Scrooge knew very well, to protest. In a moment they had passed through the wall and were standing in Scrooge's counting-house. And there was Scrooge himself, sitting at the tall desk, addressing envelopes and frowning horribly.

"Should have had Cratchit do this," he was muttering. "Fellow's getting slack . . . Why send a card to the Micawbers — Micawber's nothing but a bum . . . Wonder if one card will do for both Cheeryble Brothers . . . There, I've spoiled an envelope. Demnition!"

The Spirit shook his head. "You are slipping, Scrooge," he said sadly, and added, "Would you like me to show you what happened in the Christmas Exchange lineup when the little old lady slipped in ahead of you?"

"She was bigger than I was," Scrooge said sulkily, "and she pretty near knocked me down." But the Spirit made no reply for already they were on their way again.

They didn't stop at the Christmas Exchange, however. Instead they found themselves at Scrooge's nephew's Christmas party. The nephew was there, and the niece by marriage and the niece's plump sister, and a dozen other people including Scrooge himself. They had just finished dinner and the table was strewn with walnut shells and torn favors and crumbs of Twelfth Cake. It was the hour when Christmas magic is ever so faintly tarnished by surfeit and indigestion. "It's time to read the Christmas Carol!" cried Scrooge's nephew.

Scrooge blushed at that, and so did the Scrooge in the shadows. "Marley was dead," began the nephew, and went on and on, not missing a paragraph or a line, while the niece fell asleep and Scrooge shifted unhappily in his chair. The author, he felt, had grossly exaggerated certain aspects both of his early character and his later conversion. Like all works of imagination it had its own truth, but it was not Scrooge's truth and it left him uncomfortable and embarrassed.

THE READING was over at last. The niece woke with a start. Scrooge stood up. "You'll stop for supper with us, Uncle Scrooge," said the nephew.

But Scrooge shook his head, for he had it in mind to go back to his room and end his day with a plate of gruel. The niece followed him into the hall.

"Thanks again for your lovely gift, Uncle Scrooge," she said, and she added, as Scrooge had known she would, "Only I've just been wondering — you see, I have one quite good dressing-gown, so would you mind very much if I changed it for something else—that's if you kept the salesslip."

"I'll give it to Cratchit in the morning," said Scrooge with a wintry smile.

They were back in Scrooge's bed-room, and now the Spirit had changed and had become the awful figure of the Ghost of Christmas to Come. "I know what is in your mind, Scrooge!" he said. "Unhappy mortal, you are denying once more the spirit of Christmas."

He looked so menacing that Scrooge hid quickly under the bedclothes. When he looked again the Spirit had vanished and there stood his nephew. "Merry Christmas, Uncle Scrooge!" he said, "I've come to fetch you to Christmas dinner."

"Be with you in a minute," Scrooge said meekly.

THEY went down into the street. The bells were ringing, the sun was shining, and every face was filled with Christmas brightness. Well, maybe this year, things would be better, thought Scrooge. Maybe the nephew wouldn't read the Christmas Carol. Maybe by discreet abstentions he could avoid the torpor and the flatulence of the after-dinner hour. Maybe nobody, for once, would ask if he had kept the salesslip.

"Whoops! Hooray!" cried the nephew; and Scrooge, following a little arthritically, cried, "Whoops! Hooray! And God bless us, every one!"

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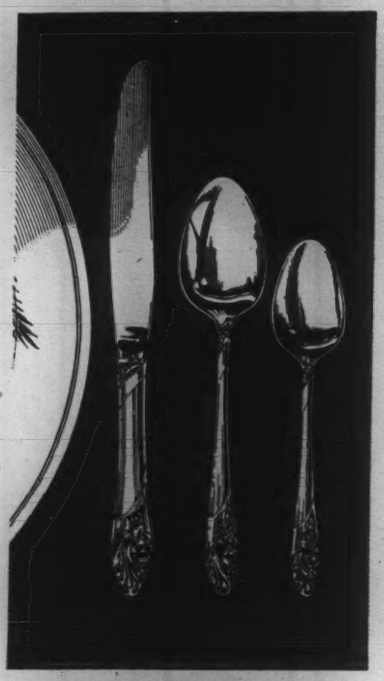

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

tion. The married person with family responsibilities pays less than the single person with the same income. The person with a small income is charged a much lower rate than the one with a big salary. If the taxpayer has had heavy sickness costs, his tax is reduced.

But in peacetime the public refuse to pay big income taxes and the force of public opinion forces the government to get the money they need by way of hidden taxes. With such hidden taxes everyone pays the same rate. The taxes which go into the price of almost everything housewives buy are the same for rich and poor, for married or single. Persons with low incomes probably pay a lot more now than they would with a direct tax based on their ability to pay.

We want to keep our country free and strong and of course none but the government can handle its defence. We want our people to be healthy and sturdy and we expect the governments to take every means to combat disease and to provide facilities to care for the sick.

We want the government to pay family allowances so that no child will be without proper food and clothing and every child will have a better start in life. We want our children to be well educated and look to the government to do the job. We expect the government to look after the aged and the handicapped who cannot take care of themselves.

We want all these things, yet one and all we try to get out of paying for them, we try to shift the cost to someone else. "Soak business for taxes," many say. "It can afford to pay." But we have already seen that this does not help us for we pay anyway. "Let the rich pay," others suggest. There are less than 25,000 Canadians who earn over $10,000 a year and their total combined incomes amount to only a small fraction of the amount governments spend.

We might as well face reality. There is no Santa Claus. If we want governments to provide more services and more security, it must follow as night the day that we must pay more taxes in one form or another. When once we get this far in our thinking, we will start to take an interest in government spending to see that our hard-earned money is being put to good use.

■ Five IODE War Memorial Postgraduate Scholarships were awarded at a meeting of IODE Executive Committee. National President, Mrs. Frank P. McCurdy, presided.

Scholarships are tenable in any British university overseas and have a value of $2,000 each. They are open to both men and women and great care is taken to choose the ablest available graduates of Canadian universities. For the college year 1950-51, the five new awards have been made as follows: Peter Remnant, BC; J. Keith Johnstone, Alta.; John J. Madden, Man.; George Sidney Stevens Lamb, Que.; Fred Cogswell, NB.

Brain-Teaser:

Horsing Around Ottawa

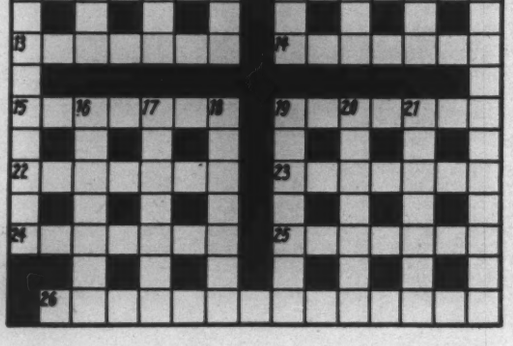
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Stable fable (converts a German at last). (3, 2, 3, 6)
8. Got a royal seat out of turn? (7)
9. With nothing, I'm taking Zola's girl to B.C. (7)
11. That pain's back! (7)
12. Suggested a devil take back its Scottish relation. (7)
13. Sort of repents its original sin, perhaps. (7)
14. Suspend sentence on Fido for sneaking? (4-3)
15. This on 23 is money out-of-pocket. (7)
19. Parvenu in reverse. (5, 2)
22. Superintend, like a bishop, perhaps. (7)
23. A racehorse to rear. (4, 3)
24. Ties up with horses. (7)
25. She changed her role to lie around on a cliff. (7)
26. He doesn't minister to our internal needs. (6, 1, 7)

DOWN

1. Though debatable, we're duty bound to heed his statements. (7, 6)
2. Expression, only more so, of a member of the sulky race? (7)
3. Like home? (2, 5)
4. Obviously not a shelter for found-ins. (4-3)
5. Hm! Ann is unladylike! (7)
6. Bowled over. (7)
7. This could become deified. (7)
10. Not a boarding house for septuagenarians in Quebec. (3, 3, 7)
16. Where they won't change a bill in the long run. (7)
17. Look closely in jam that contains pectin. (7)
18. An R.A. wears serge working with oils. (7)
19. Briefly, science takes little work after all. (7)
20. Part Asia in Europe. (7)
21. E. S. Gardner provides novel ones. (7)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

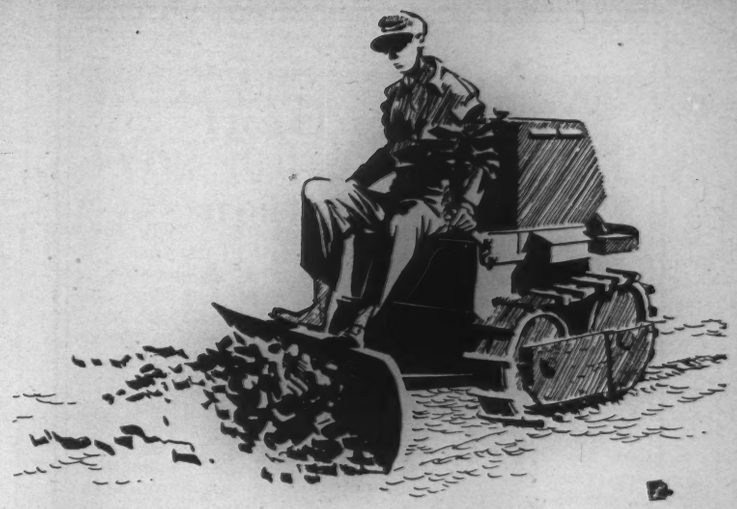
ACROSS

1. Death rattle
9. Iceland
10. Armlets
11. Camembert
12. Orate
13. Paroled
15. Icicles
16. Curaçao
18. Stirrup
21. Roles
22. Hierarchy
24. Smitten
26. Discern
27. Humperdinck

DOWN

1. Dreamer
2. Alarm clocks
3. Hedge
4. Abattoirs
5. Tom
6. Eyeball
7. Hiccup
8. Asters
13. Original sin
14. Door hinge
16. Caress
17. Raleigh
19. Recheck
20. Prying
23. Ended
25. Tom

(88)



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U.K. Goods to Compete Most With U.S., Not Canada

Britain's Salesmanship May Be Poor But She's Right There in Manufacturing Ability

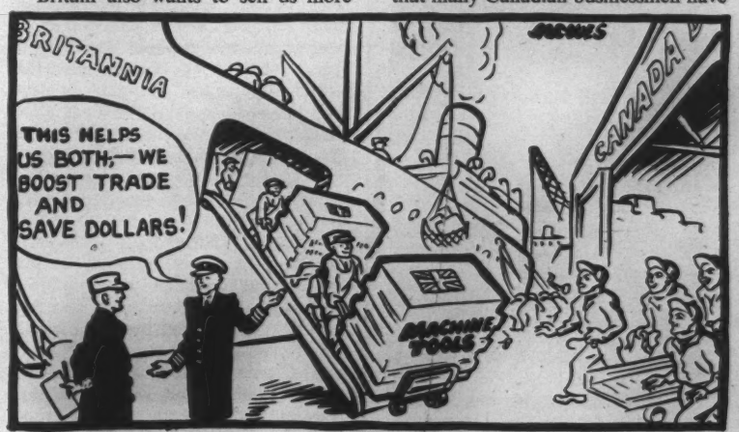
by P. M. Richards

AS MANY Canadians are now becoming painfully aware, Canada's exports to the sterling area countries, Europe and Latin America have declined lately as a result of restrictions imposed by those governments to conserve their scanty supplies of dollars. Ottawa is now negotiating with London on the amounts of British food contracts for 1950, and the indications are that there will be further cuts. For the first time in ten years, unemployment is once again becoming a factor in Canada.

Britain, wanting Canadian products, is now driving hard to increase her exports to Canada and thereby acquire the needed means of payment; more British goods are already coming into the Canadian market and many more will come soon if British plans bear fruit. These plans have the blessing of Canada's Department of Trade and Commerce, which is thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation.

Canadian manufacturers are showing alarm over the prospect of this new competition in their home market, also some hostility to Britain's efforts born of resentment over British cuts in buying from us. However, there appears to be little real ground for either attitude. One reason is that Britain is concentrating her drive for new sales to Canada on capital rather than consumer goods—on such things as machine tools, diesel engines, tractors, engineering equipment, scientific instruments and specialty steel, items which either are not produced in Canada at all or are not produced in quantity sufficient to supply the demand and which ordinarily are imported from the United States.

Britain also wants to sell us more motor vehicles, woollen piece goods, cotton textiles, pottery and glass, silk and rayon, and anthracite. But in the main her new export drive in Canada will be competing not with Canadian producers but with U.S. suppliers of capital goods.



Secondly Britain, short of dollars now and perhaps due to become shorter still as Marshall aid contracts, must largely pay with her own goods for the Canadian goods she imports, so that any considerable increase in British sales to this country will correspondingly enlarge her ability to buy from us.

That is the general idea, and it is by no means the one-sided proposition that many Canadian businessmen have assumed it to be. The British market is all-important to Canada; this country's producers have already been hard hit by enforced British cuts in purchasing, and it is strongly in our own interest to do whatever we reasonably can to promote Britain's ability to buy from us.

Another important point is that we ourselves are short of U.S. dollars, and will conserve our scanty supply of them to the extent that we are able to switch purchases from the U.S. to Britain.

I recently spent a month in Britain as one of a group of Canadian editors looking over the plants of heavy equipment producers who hope to sell more of their products in Canada. We were greatly impressed by what we saw, and were convinced that both sides stand to gain by doing business. Two great plants we visited were those of Ruston & Hornsby Limited, at Lincoln, makers of a wide range of engineering equipment including oil engines of various types, mine locomotives, switching engines, excavators, etc., and Aveling-Barford Limited at Grantham, producing diesel and steam road rollers (they're the largest makers of these in the world), dump trucks, calfdozers (yes, small bulldozers), trench cutting machines, vibratory concrete finishers and similar items.

Technical men in our group acclaimed these products for their quality and up-to-dateness and as being well-suited to Canadian requirements, but both firms told us that they have been seeking to win the Canadian market for years but with only limited success.

These and other firms we saw emphasized the difficulty of competing with U.S. producers of similar goods who have the advantage of proximity to the Canadian market. A basic difficulty for the Britishers wooing Canada is that of maintaining service. That is, they tend to lose out in competition with U.S. suppliers if they cannot undertake to furnish spare parts at short notice, but it is a costly business to set up parts and service depots without a sizable volume of business to sustain them. In contrast, the U.S. firms can usually service their Canadian customers from their home depots. However, the British firms are now grappling with this problem; in some cases several of them are combining to set up service organizations in Canada and expect to reduce costs thereby.

Another point not commonly appreciated here is that practically all these British producers are already doing a capacity business. In many or most cases they can accept only a fraction of the orders they are tendered, from all over the world. To send goods to Canada, in response to the British Government's urgings to do so in order to obtain dollars, therefore means that such goods must be diverted from existing markets.

Furthermore, they are afraid that conditions might change in a year or two and that the Canadian Government might raise tariffs against them. Nevertheless they are actively preparing to do what the British Government asks and send more of their goods to Canada. It seemed to us that Canadian users of engineering equipment might well appreciate these facts and give their orders to Britain, even if, at the outset, a longer wait for delivery was involved.

This matter of delivery of orders is

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a crucial one at present, but is gradually becoming less pressing as British firms, by constant improvements in efficiency, are steadily increasing their production. As there is full employment in Britain — in fact, a large shortage of labor, they have difficulty in doing this by increasing staffs and have to rely on technological improvements and on production incentives. Most of them make large use of piecework and bonus systems. The fact that production in Britain has risen around 30 per cent in the last three years indicates that their methods are successful.

One big reason why Britain has not had greater success in selling to Canada, in competition with United States suppliers of similar goods, is her relatively poor salesmanship. Instead of, like the Canadian or American producer, setting out to create a desire to own the product, some British manufacturers still tend to feel that they have done their job when they have made an article of high quality and have said to possible users: "If you happen to want something like this, this is good."

Methods Changing

Obviously, this generalization is unjust to many British firms whose sales methods are as efficient as their manufacturing; the automobile companies are cases in point. But it is still true of too many. Fortunately, this situation is really changing at last. The Government and the Federation of British Industries and other bodies are working to impress British exporters with the fact that they must adapt their sales methods to the markets they are trying to enter, to win success.

We editors visiting Britain were very favorably impressed by what we saw of management-labor relations. We saw none of the labor slackness frequently reported as prevalent under socialist government.

The spirit of workers seemed to us to be excellent, and we had the impression that, by and large, British labor had a better understanding of the economic issues involved than their brothers in Canada. The health of workers, and of Britons generally, was also better than we had expected. This is supported by statistics. The national diet, though restricted, is healthier than it used to be; there is more milk for children and other essentials, and a more general protection of health. Though there is not enough meat, the people as a whole have enough to eat and the only complaint, though a very real one, is on the lack of variety. There are few food luxuries. The people "grouse" about it, but good-humoredly; they still have confidence that, somehow or other, Britain will come through her troubles. And, of course, she will. That very confidence and the steady work of Britons to that end ensure it.

Britain's volume of production is 50 per cent larger today than it was before the war. This has been achieved despite the tremendous handicaps of the destruction by bombing and the loss of manpower. Britain today is supplying the world with needed goods, on a larger scale than any other country. We can help her, and ourselves, by taking more of her goods.

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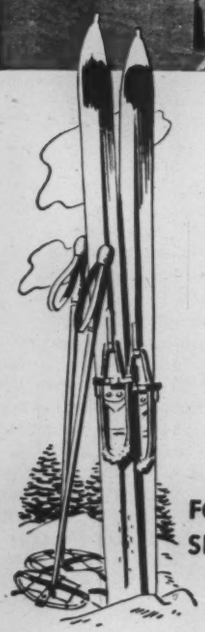

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 18th November 1949.

Professor for the Packers

Fighting Union Battles Or Teaching School, Fred Dowling is Casual

by Miller Stewart

A HARVARD professor who worked with Fred Dowling, Canadian director of the United Packinghouse Workers on a union school project, said, "Had that man had the proper educational opportunities, he would probably now be a teacher—likely a professor of philosophy."

This judgment of a labor leader who is best known as the hard-headed leader in several of Canada's bitterest union struggles will only appear "off the beam" to those who don't know Dowling. Now that his union has passed through the combative early stages, he spends a major part of his time in teaching.

His staff of organizers and leaders are teachers, too. The response from the rank and file in the shops has been surprising. Dowling says, "If you are

—John Steele

FRED DOWLING

going to negotiate with management you have to know as much about this business as they do." One husky butcher replied, "OK, I'll listen to anything from a guy who has won the fights he has."

Dowling's rise in labor circles has something of the Horatio Alger touch to it. His first packinghouse job was in the Chicago stockyards and his first union job an organizing assignment among the chicken pickers.

Born in Toronto in 1902, Dowling attended St. Joseph's Separate School and St. Michael's College. The Dowling boys had a reputation as athletes and Fred's share in that consisted in leading the City League in batting for several seasons and playing third base.

A chunky little battler with a wide Irish grin, Dowling's part in the bitter battle for recognition for his union won him a job as business agent for one of the locals and then a place as field representative on the national staff. He really shone in the give and take of negotiation that followed recognition, won his spurs as an administrator and now heads his union in Canada. With 60 branches scattered from coast to coast in Canada, Dowling has the additional responsibility of being on the international executive.

One of the things that he is most insistent upon teaching his followers is that the interests of the beef, hog and sheep raisers are the same as those of the packinghouse workers. Most of the men in the plants have heard this until they are pretty well convinced. How far this message has carried to the farmers is another matter. But it is not for lack of telling by Dowling, for he will go a long way out of his way to address farm groups. He shows a surprising grasp of farm problems.

A bachelor, Dowling is the subject of many stories. According to one, he found himself on the same Winnipeg-bound plane as one of Canada's best known packers. As soon as the plane was off the ground, Fred dropped off to sleep like a cat. Disembarking at Winnipeg, the packer could not resist the opportunity to take a dig at Dowling. "My," he said, "I wish I had so little on my mind that I could drop off to sleep like that." "Well," said Dowling, "as soon as I saw you were aboard, I stopped worrying. I knew that if anything were to happen to this plane there would be so many more people glad you were on it than sorry that I was, that I just relaxed."

A Tense Moment

On another occasion, the management in a very protracted and tense negotiation obtained time out at several critical stages by asking for permission to consult their American officials who were quartered in a downtown hotel. Finally Dowling had to make or refuse a concession. He asked for permission to discuss the matter with his executive.

He was back in two minutes with an answer. Queried afterwards as to how he got a decision so quickly, Dowling answered, "Well, when I was playing ball and a pitcher took too long to pitch to me, I just stepped out of the batter's box. When those cookies stalled on me and then tried to push me too fast, I just remembered that and took time out to go to the washroom."

This air of relaxed casualness that cloaks Dowling masks a great capacity for concentrated hard work. You can't play so large a part in bringing a union from a membership from 221 in 1940 to 17,000 in 1949 and be so off-hand.

Dowling is going to London with Percy Bengough, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Pat Conroy, Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor, Sam Baron of the Textile Workers and J. E. Maguire of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, all Canadian delegates to approve formally the constitution of a new world federation of free trade unions.

business angle

Why Britain's Buying Less

LAST week I spoke here of the ease with which good feelings between Canada and Britain, or between any countries, can be upset in these times, and the next moment our Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, was providing a case in point.

Mr. Gardiner told a Brantford audience that during the war Canada was Britain's chief supplier of pork, eggs and cheese and had also furnished large amounts of beef, milk and other foods. "During the last two years," he said, "a very decided official effort has been made to drive every one of these products excepting wheat off the British market. And now that the four-year wheat contract is drawing to a close an effort is being made to drive off a considerable part of our wheat as well." The minister said that Britain was making a "deliberate onslaught" on Canada's food exports and he suggested or implied that Canadian farmers might retaliate by refusing to buy British goods.

Such statements are neither sensible nor constructive. Mr. Gardiner was plainly out of temper when he made them. Britain is *not* making a deliberate onslaught on Canada's trade; the truth is that she is in a somewhat desperate position in respect of finances, especially as regards the finding of means of payment for vitally necessary imports, and as her position tightens she naturally inclines increasingly towards buying her requirements in the easiest-possible markets—that is, the markets which give her the greatest easement immediately.

No Dollars, Smaller Pounds

THOSE, of course, are not necessarily the markets which long-term economic and political considerations would dictate. Britain would prefer to buy her food and other requirements from Canada rather than from some "outside-the-family" supplier; apart from gratitude for Canada's help during the war and since, there is the obvious fact that a prosperous Canada would be better able to buy goods from Britain (the goods which Britain is currently so anxious to sell to her) than one less prosperous would. Britain would like to buy from Canada, but Britain lacks dollars.

And there is the fact that, because of sterling devaluation, British pounds don't go nearly as far as they used to in buying Canadian goods. But they are as good as ever, or even better than ever, when the buying is from soft-currency countries which have devalued as much or even more from Britain.

Mr. Gardiner might say—perhaps with good ground—that mismanagement of public affairs by the Labor Government is responsible for Britain's present difficult financial position. But true or not, that is not the point at issue now. It is a fact, however it came about, that Britain is currently at a disadvantage in buying from Canada. That being so, she buys elsewhere. In the circumstances, it is quite reasonable that she should do so.

As this column said last week, there are all too many opportunities in these times for the development of ill-will between nations, and it's anything but wise to add to them. The fact remains that we urgently need the restoration of the British market for our products, also that Britain cannot buy without dollars, and that we can put dollars in her hands by buying from her.

Uses For U.K. Goods

WE HAVE today many important capital projects under way or in prospect, in the fields of hydro-electric power, transportation, oil and mining as well as industrial development, and we could do much to restore Britain's buying power by giving her as much as possible of this business. In these fields, particularly, British products are pre-eminent in quality of manufacture and design, and it is also in these fields that they would compete least with our own production.

Headlines on a *Toronto Daily Star* story on Mr. Gardiner's Brantford speech said: "U.K. Drives Canada Out; World-Wide Collapse Of Trade Is Forecast." If there is indeed such a catastrophe, it will result from the creation of barriers to trade between nations. Mr. Gardiner, shortsightedly, is helping to bring about this condition when he suggests that Canadian farmers should not buy British goods.

Mr. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made a better contribution to current thought on international trade when he advocated, in a speech at New York, a general lowering of tariffs. "The alternative," he said, "is either a collapse of multilateral trade or a continuation of large-scale lending by North America to proud countries which do not want charity and are able and willing to pay for their needs with goods."

by P. M. Richards

Great Industrial Expansion Tribute to Canadian Enterprise

President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, S. M. Wedd, States Manufacturing Increased 60% in 10 years.

General Manager, James Stewart, Presents Bank's Statement, Showing Record Assets and Deposits

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank, Toronto, December 13th, Mr. Stanley M. Wedd, President, and Mr. James Stewart, General Manager, presented the Annual Statement of the Bank together with a review of business conditions. Mr. Wedd's address to the meeting follows, in part:

Canada's continued efforts since the war to develop an orderly and prosperous economy have been highlighted each year by changes both in domestic and in foreign relationships and the year now drawing to a close will stand out in this respect.

NEWFOUNDLAND

I would first note in the record of events that Newfoundland this year became the tenth Canadian Province, after a series of negotiations dating back many years. Both countries stand to gain much from the new partnership and Newfoundland will now take her place as an active member of this Confederation. Tradewise, Canada and Newfoundland always have been very close, with Canada first in importance as a source of Newfoundland imports and third in importance as the destination of Newfoundland exports.

DEVALUATION

The most momentous of recent happenings is the devaluation which took place in mid-September last of the British pound, the Canadian dollar and the currency adjustments of about twenty-five other countries which are linked more or less closely with the Sterling Area. In all likelihood it will be weeks, or even months, before the full results of these various devaluation operations can properly be appraised.

The dollar issue today is probably less a dollar problem than a production and marketing problem. Devaluation is, in effect, an attempt to rectify a distorted balance of payments position arising from unfavourable trade developments. For real advantages to accrue from devaluation there must be either a sizable stockpile of goods available for export or a production potential sufficient to satisfy any increased demand for export goods. In such circumstances, the devaluating country can take advantage of its more favourable competitive position either before economic conditions change internally or before other countries readjust trade barriers or institute competitive devaluation. In the light of the many variable factors which must be satisfied before exchange depreciation can effectively check or reverse a trend in a country's balance of payments, it is perhaps more realistic to regard devaluation as a temporary expedient rather than a corrective. Should this recent step lead eventually to free convertibility of currencies, an objective much to be desired will have been accomplished. If, on the other hand, devaluation is nullified by continuous price adjustments then, from an economic point of view, the step will prove to be abortive.

TRADE AND TARIFF CONFERENCE

Trade and tariff discussions initiated at Geneva in 1947 continue. Reports of the sessions during the past summer suggest that the principles of multilateral trade have become more widely recognized and the leading nations in world trade, the United States, Britain and Canada, are moving toward more liberal commercial policies, although these may not be fully implemented for some time. The revised schedules of tariff agreements negotiated between the ten additional nations which have now joined the general agreement and the twenty-three original members achieved no spectacular reduction in the tariff walls, but they continue the basic principles outlined in the Geneva negotiations.

Canada has reduced tariffs on sixty-one items and has bound against increasing the tariff rates on twenty-four additional items. Of particular importance were the tariff reductions obtained by Canada from the United States under the most favoured nations principle, centering for the most part on certain types of steel products, wood products and meat and dairy products.

THE NATIONAL SCENE

Looking at our domestic picture, it may be noted that the national economy as a whole has continued at a high level. Conditions, however, have been more varied than was the case in 1948, although it is likely that there will be an over-all gain this year and it is now anticipated that the dollar volume of production will reach sixteen billion dollars as compared with fifteen and a half billion in 1948. During the year the number of people at work reached the highest figure in the employment history of this country.

Canadian agriculture begins the 1949/1950 crop year in a strong financial position due in a large measure to continued high returns from the sale of farm products. There was, however, earlier in the year, widespread drought and insect infestation and, consequently, many grain growers in western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, as well as in some localities in central Canada, suffered heavy crop damage, which was not fully overcome by the more favourable weather later in the season.

INDUSTRY

The great expansion of Canadian industry in the last quarter century, and notably in the last decade, is a tribute to the enterprise of Canadian citizens. It is estimated that in the last ten years manufacturing capacity in Canada has increased by about sixty per cent while the gross value of Canadian manufacturing production per head of population has risen from about two hundred and fifty dollars per head in the 1926-29 period to the present value of about seven hundred and fifty dollars. In all, there now are approximately thirty-three thousand manufacturing establishments operating in Canada producing goods to a value of over ten billion dollars yearly. Industrial production has moved upwards and reached a new peacetime high towards the latter part of this year.

MINING AND OIL

Today Canada is one of the leading producers of minerals and current production is valued at well over eight hundred million dollars per annum derived from about sixty different substances. This represents a substantial increase in dollar value over any previous record, with higher values per unit produced and increased volume of production both combining to bring about a new peak. Plans are proceeding for the development of the Quebec and Labrador iron ore deposits estimated at over three hundred million tons. The initial operations are projected at a minimum of ten million tons per annum, but some years must elapse before actual production will be under way. Also, in the lower Quebec region the production of titanium is expected to commence in 1950 with an objective, which it is planned to reach in 1952, of 220,000 tons of titanium slag and 175,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

The present petroleum development programme, largely in Alberta, but extending also into Saskatchewan and Manitoba, is the largest ever undertaken in Canada. Alberta now has nearly one thousand productive oil wells, over twice as many as a year ago, and Canadian oil production has tripled as compared to two years ago. What new oil discoveries may mean to the future of Canadian economic life is as yet uncertain but if there are further discoveries and production continues to increase at the present rate, oil production may rival agriculture in importance to the prairie economy. Equally topical is the possibility that, by becoming self-sufficient or nearly self-sufficient in oil, Canada may substantially reduce her trade deficit with the United States. In 1948 aggregate oil imports from all sources amounted to about three hundred millions in United States dollars.

The increase in the tempo of the development of the natural resources of the country, to which I have just referred, is undoubtedly of major importance to our economy. One can well envisage that, with our new oil potentials and the possibilities of substantially increased shipments of metals to the United States markets, the current deficit in our trade with that country should progressively decline and that, in due time, a shift in our pattern of trade may develop.

Today we face many uncertainties. The attempts to gain control of men's minds, which is the goal of the totalitarian, throw difficulties in the way of efforts to establish an orderly trading world. Yet the advantages of peaceful and universal trade are so obvious that one cannot help but be strongly hopeful that common sense will prevail.

All in all the year just closing has been a good one for Canada. Our trade generally has reached top figures and employment has been quite well maintained in most fields of endeavour. In so far as the immediate future is concerned I think it safe to conjecture that the coming year will bring satisfactory results in the aggregate. It is true that competition is becoming increasingly vigorous both at home and from outside of our borders, but there is great enterprise in the Canadian people and given a reasonably stable world there is no basis for pessimism.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Following on from the record activities of 1948 the Canadian economy has continued in a generally upward direction and year-end aggregate figures of national income and production will indicate further industrial progress this year. This sustained upward trend is reflected in the present position of the Bank. During the fiscal year, assets increased by some 117 millions of dollars—a somewhat greater climb than that of last year—and the figure is now 1,646 millions.

DEPOSITS

An increase of 122 millions is shown in deposits this year as contrasted with 93 millions last year. The Balance Sheet which is before you gives a breakdown of this liability in various classifications, but probably the most significant figure is contained under the heading "Deposits by the Public bearing interest," etc. The bulk of the deposits under this heading is in personal savings and the increase of 58 millions over last year at once denotes the thrift and savings habits of the people of this Dominion and also reflects the generally favourable economic conditions within the Dominion.

INVESTMENTS

Our investment portfolio covering Dominion and Provincial Governments and Municipalities issues shows a modest increase over last year of $4 million. The return from such securities over the cost of money to the Bank is low—a very small fraction of 1 per cent. However, these securities could readily be converted into cash, they are not subject to wide market fluctuations, and consequently represent a safeguard for our depositors' funds.

While on the subject of investment, it might be noted that over the past few years great strides have been made in the expansion and improvement of industrial and commercial plant and equipment which has involved heavy capital investment and this has been a sustaining influence on the high level of business and employment. Having regard for past experience, there must be an annual rate of capital investment that fits in with the orderly growth of an economy such as ours, although so far it is difficult to express in figures such over-all investment. It is important to our economy that private capital investment be encouraged among our own people, but also the factors must be such that citizens of other lands will view our investment possibilities with favour. It is essential, therefore, that a climate continue to be developed and sustained wherein risks and returns came into line, and where individual and corporate judgments be given adequate scope.

LOANS

Current loans this year have increased $59 million. This is almost double the increase of 1948. Steady upward price movements (fortunately on a small scale), a sustained expansion in industrial plant and equipment plus the continued buoyancy of the Canadian economy to which I have made previous reference have contributed to this position.

VOLUME

So far, I have dealt only in figures which have a dollar sign in front, but I am pleased to say that the progress made dollar-wise has been matched in the increased number of our customers, depositors, borrowers and others who use the facilities of the Bank.

The number of deposit accounts increased by 38,600, and borrowers by 11,500.

In addition, there has been a further enlargement of the number who have a proprietary interest in the Bank as our shareholders have increased by 450 and now stand at 13,936.

STAFF

The figures which you have before you bespeak the calibre of the staff. The over-all increase in the Balance Sheet and the level of our earnings tell the story of initiative, energy and good staff-customer relationships. We have a large staff—some 7,500—scattered over the length and breadth of the Dominion, in the United Kingdom, the United States and the West Indies. Spread as they are, authority is widely diffused and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Managers and Accountants throughout the service have accepted and wisely used their delegated authority. The men and women in the clerical positions in the branches have also contributed to the giving of cheerful and efficient service to the public. It is a pleasure for me to express appreciation to the members of the staff for a good job well done, and I am sure this will be heartily endorsed by the shareholders here today.

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

MUCH moaning about the reduction of food purchases by the United Kingdom is inevitably heard when the Dominion and Provincial agricultural officials meet in Ottawa each December, to consider next year's plans.

The general impression is that the United Kingdom is buying very much less from Canada than it did before the war. A careful examination of the official British import figures shows that this is not the case. The proportion of total food imports coming from Canada is actually higher than pre-war.

Some of the lesser commodities have been dropped from the list, and none of them are anywhere near the unprecedented wartime peaks, but in all major items the U.K. is buying a higher proportion of its imports from Canada than it did before the war. While this is no great reassurance for the future it does strongly suggest that the "calamity" of reduced British purchases need not prove fatal to the Canadian economy.

The following tables show the proportion of U.K. imports coming from various sources in 1938, 1948 and the first 9 months of 1949.

Percentage of U.K. imports. (By quantity)

	1938	1948	1949 (9 mos.)
WHEAT			
From Canada	28	75	72
From Australia	30	18	2
From U.S.A.	20	0.2	7.5
WHEAT FLOUR			
From Canada	47.5	78.5	65
From Australia	39.5	21	21.6
From U.S.A.	5	0.4	13.4
BACON			
From Canada	18.8	70.5	16*
From Denmark	69	18	58.5
From Netherlands	7.5	3	8
From Ireland	7.8	—	—
From Poland	—	—	15

(*The first nine months are "off-months". November shipments alone were larger than the first nine months of this year. The estimated total for the year is about 20 per cent and this is still well below the contract, which Canada has been unable to fulfil.)

CHEESE			
From Canada	23	10	11.5
From New Zealand	56	53	42
From Australia	8	11.5	9
From Netherlands	7	4	8
From U.S.A.	—	16	22*

(*ECA financing accounts for the increase in deliveries from the U.S. The Canadian contract for 1948 and 1949 was determined by Canadian production rather than U.K. capacity to pay.)

EGGS IN SHELL			
From Canada	0.5	30	7.5
From Denmark	34	29	47
From Netherlands	21	10	10
From Ireland	8	14	22
From Australia	3	11	6

These figures all show substantial drops in Canada's share of the market as compared with the war years, but (apart from cheese) quite significant increases compared with pre-war. A price comparison is also interesting. These figures are given in pre-devaluation pounds in terms of landed cost of Canadian products in U.K. Devaluation has of course increased the cost in terms of pounds.

Wheat
1938: £8-8-0 per ton
1949: £24-0-0 per ton
Wheat flour
1938: £11-8-0 per ton
1949: £32-12-0 per ton
Bacon
1938: £86-0-0 per ton
1949: £208-0-0 per ton
Cheese
1938: £69-0-0 per ton
1949: £179-0-0 per ton
Eggs in shell
1938: £59-0-0 per thousand dozens
1949: £141-0-0 per thousand dozens

Insurance:

FIRE WASTE

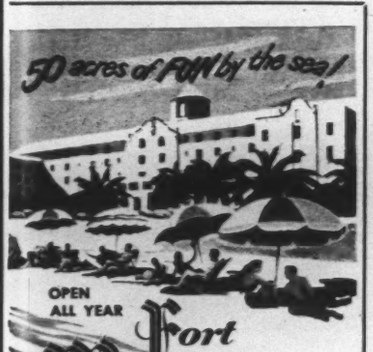
MOST people do not show much interest in the increased fire losses of the country, as they regard them as the concern of the fire insurance companies, whose business it is to pay them when they occur on insured property. However, they complain enough when premium rates are increased.

That fire losses are increasing at a serious rate is shown by official figures just released in the annual report of the fire prevention branch of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa. During the past year there were 53,048 fires in Canada with an aggregate property loss of $67,144,473, compared with 52,931 fires and a property loss of $57,050,461 in 1947. In 1940 the fire losses totalled $22,735,264, making plain the increase which has taken place since that year.

It seems virtually impossible to get the general public to perceive that they, the uninsured as well as the insured, are people who must foot the yearly bill for the fire losses on insured property, as the cost of insurance, being one of the expenses of operation of any business, is added to the price of goods purchased, and so falls on the buyer.

As the fire losses of the country measure the sum which, in addition to an amount for expenses and profit, must be collected in premium rates if the insurance companies are to remain solvent and continue to pay losses in full, it follows that the greater the losses the higher must be the fire insurance rates and the larger the bill the public must pay in enhanced prices for goods purchased.

—*George Gilbert*



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A long-time favorite with an enviable reputation for the finest service and cuisine. Fifty acres of landscaped grounds . . . your own private beach . . . attractive Hibiscus Bar and Grill . . . dancing on the patio . . . all sports and entertainment. Shop at devalued sterling prices. Take advantage of 15% reduction in rates.

For information and reservations
SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
or write the Manager or
WILLIAM P. WOLFE, Representative
Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago

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Canada's Atlantic Gateway

The City of Halifax has one of the finest and largest harbours in the world. In addition to its importance as a shipping center, over one hundred and twenty-five diversified industries are located in the City.

The new issue of Halifax Debentures will provide funds for schools, sidewalks, a library and other civic works. We offer as principals—

City of Halifax
3¼% Debentures
Due January 2nd, 1965
Price: 100.50 and interest, to yield 3.21%
(Other maturities of this serial issue are available due 1958 to 1970)

Circular containing details of this issue and financial statistics of the City forwarded promptly upon request.

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With professional skill in the following capacities—
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- Collection Agent
- Savings Department

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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

CANADA'S FIRST BANK

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD109

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:

1. A dividend (Number 5) of $1.18 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending December 31, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after January 3, 1950 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 5 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on December 15, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on December 31, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 11) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending December 31, 1949.

The said dividend will be payable on or after January 3, 1950 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 11 at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on December 15, 1949, by cheque which will be mailed on December 31, 1949, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary

425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
November 30th, 1949.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

68 YONGE ST., TORONTO 1

R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

U.S. business

Steel:

LABRADOR TO U.S.

NEW ENGLAND'S dream of getting its first integrated steel mill seems a little closer to reality now that the long-awaited financing for the Quebec-Labrador iron ore fields has been disclosed. Boosting the steel mill project is the New England Council, which started plumping for the idea back in 1947. The council has had a steel committee in being for about a year and hired a mining engineer last summer to promote the project. Some of the necessary impetus was given when the financing plans were announced for development of the new rich iron ore deposits in Eastern Canada, and when President Truman gave his blessing to it by extending to the Council his wish for "every success in working out a satisfactory arrangement with the steel companies."

The plan, nebulous though it necessarily must be at this early stage, calls for a tax-free mill to turn out 1,250,000 tons of ingot annually and process it into 1,000,000 tons of finished steel. A new public authority, patterned after the New York Port Authority, would be established by the New England state chosen for the site. When built, the mill would be rented to a privately-owned operating company. More than $225,000,000 would be needed to complete the operation, with New England industrial interests and a big steel manufacturer presumably doing the financing. That's the blueprint for the project as far as it has gone. So far, none of the big steel concerns will admit to having more than an academic interest in the venture.

Advertising:

OVERSEAS PUSH

MOST business men who ship abroad are expanding their overseas marketing and promotion efforts in 1950. Confirmation of this trend may be found in a survey of 200 leading manufacturers whose thinking represents a cross-section of American business. Twenty-five per cent of these manufacturers plan to increase their export advertising budget in 1950, roughly 52 per cent report that they will spend the same amount of money in 1950 as they did in 1949; 4 per cent said their expenditures will be 50 per cent greater and only 18 per cent expect their budgets to be lower. In other words, more than 80 per cent of those surveyed said the volume of their export advertising in 1950 will be equal to or greater than the 1949 figure.

press

FROM LITTLE ACORNS

WITH MORE BUSINESS emanating from Ottawa each year, the daily newspapers and press services have been sending specialists to cover story angles that busy gallery correspondents neglected. Press Gallery membership has increased from 30 to 80 in the last 15 years. Included in the new colony is an ambitious group of free lancers, who will tackle any kind of picture or editorial assignment in the Ottawa Valley.

Launched fitfully on a shoe-string in April, 1947, Capital Press Service was conceived by Phil Shackleton and Marge Davison (now Mrs. Shackleton), who learned their camera work at National Film Board, and Art Roberts, while he was studying journalism at Carleton College.

Two years ago today, they sent out a greeting card (*see cut*) that was a little exaggerated: they did not have the cart and the old nag—they walked to local assignments and hitchhiked to out-of-town jobs. Now they bounce to work in a Jeep and are planning to buy another; they are working full-time; and have hired a staff of four writers and darkroom technicians.

From their first story on gliding, they have expanded their scope to include assignments and free lance features for many of the Canadian periodicals and trade papers. They are the photographic arm of *The Ottawa Journal* and supply most of the Canadian Press pictures from Ottawa.

NO ULCERS

"THE URGE to do just this thing was in me, as it is in every newspaperman. Scratch the surface of any editor or reporter and right under the skin there's the slow-burning fire. Some day he is going to have his own newspaper, and he's going to do all those things they have never let him do. It is a kind of occupational disease."

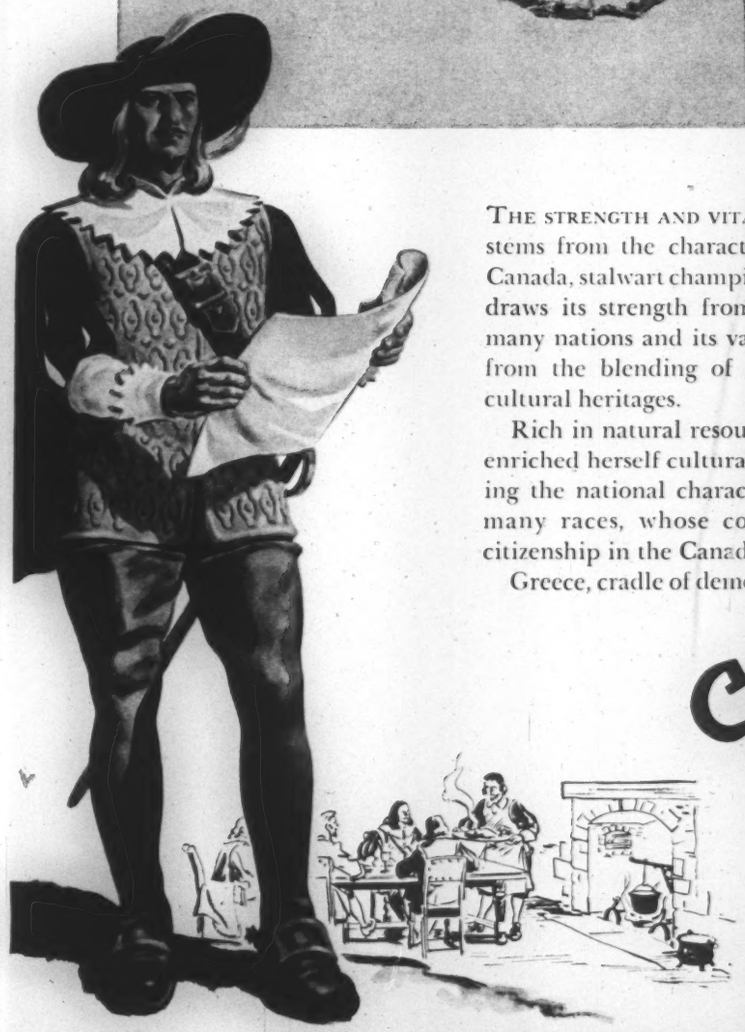
Greetings

THIS YEAR, *a Jeep for Capital Press*

Nova Scotia-born Alexander MacDonald, demobbed from the OSS of the U.S. Navy in the spring of 1946, decided to stay in Bangkok, where he had acquired a deep affection for his own gold and marble palace. Before he knew it, he talked himself into setting up an English-language newspaper. With no experience in the mechanical aspects of publication, he rounded up Siamese typesetters who could not read English, rescued two Japanese pressmen from detention camp, and hired a motley group of editorial writers of every race and creed.

To top it off, he managed to get out Volume One, Number One, on schedule. After meeting every crisis on record, he established *The Bangkok Post* without stirring up one ulcer. You'll enjoy his story. "Bangkok Editor" (MacMillan, $3.75).—*G.M.*

The Canadian Family owes much to...Greece



THE STRENGTH AND VITALITY of a nation stems from the character of its people. Canada, stalwart champion of democracy, draws its strength from the peoples of many nations and its variety and colour from the blending of their racial and cultural heritages.

Rich in natural resources, Canada has enriched herself culturally by interweaving the national characteristics of these many races, whose common bond is citizenship in the Canadian Family.

Greece, cradle of democracy in the Old World, has fought and suffered through the centuries to retain democratic freedom. Today, many Greeks enjoy the security and privileges that Canadian citizenship affords.

Inspired by their love of independence, many have started their own businesses and built them into successful enterprises.

Greek literature, architecture and philosophy have contributed much to Canada's culture and the thrift and progressiveness of her people have won the respect of all Canadians.

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